The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly 8
Quarterly 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly 11
Quarterly .. .. ..

VOL. III, NO. 139 BOMBAY: MONDAY JUNE 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June				
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Rhyber	9000	..	..
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	..	..
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	16th June	30th June
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6126	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-24

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London	9000	30th June	June
City of Lahore†	6947	23rd June	..

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	643 605	1,091 957	489 462	809 704
Liverpool				
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 45,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Aucung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolula	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong;
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Penang	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Puket	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	(North China)
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 18th June.		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 18th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "DUMRA," for Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 18th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
14th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Li Henderson	about middle o July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 48

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 23

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-; Rs. 1,100/-; & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—A Car which is staunch, silent and powerful. Rs. 4,750 net with self-starter and complete equipment. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—5. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries. Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 962

SIDE CARS—For Motor Cycles of all H.P. in Cane, Wicker and Coach Built. A stock of 2 dozen just arrived. Apply early to save disappointment. Prices varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 with an increase of 5 per cent. on account of the War.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams: "Aeroplane." 16

WANTED.

WANTED—1. English knowing hand, able to book consignments of sleepers and other timber from and to different Railway stations on different lines. Should be well conversant with the names of the Railway Stations and Railway Tariff.
1. English and Gujarati knowing hand, able to keep regular accounts and to audit Branch Firm accounts.
1. A Mechanic, acquainted with Saw Mill works. Able to supervise cutting works and labour.
Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOTANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to buy good furniture, fine opportunity to those disposing of household furniture. Apply Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 981

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 80,000 at 6 per cent. on substantial landed property. Negotiations with principals only. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED A TEACHER—A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER wanted to teach in a High School, Standard V. Salary Rs. 55 rising to Rs. 80. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. MODY, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 945

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED a partner to invest Rs. 8 to 10,000 in a lucrative business including provisions and wines. Profits over 25 per cent. Brokers need not apply. Apply to box No. 399 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 973

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER well experienced in mills, ginning and pressing factories ready for engagement. Also takes contract for repair. Apply to Box No. 396 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 958

WANTED two good FITTERS, with knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to C. B. POOLEY, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Bhor State. 164

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials. SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary, No indoor patients or operations. Pay 100, a month free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn requisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 168

WANTED—A SENIOR URDU TRANSLATOR, on a pensionable post, salary Rs. 125-5-150, (*plus* local allowance at 10 per cent.) Must know Persian and Arabic well besides being proficient in Urdu and English. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, previous experience &c., to—
THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR,
to Government, Secretariat, Bombay. 969

WANTED a Mathematics M.A., of an Indian or English University for the Professorship of Mathematics in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400. Applications should be sent before the 25th June, 1915, to THE SECRETARY, Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras furnishing copies of testimonials and information regarding age, present salary and appointment and a short history of previous service. 165

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED following hands for State P. W. D. Overseers Rs. 50—70
Sub-overseer Rs. 30—50.
Mistries Rs. 20—35.
Asst. Accountant Rs. 20.
Typist Rs. 25.
Head Clerk Rs. 30—40. Graduates only.
Only duly qualified men with considerable experience in buildings, road and water works need apply, giving particulars of age, training, experience. Applications should reach undersigned before 30th June 1915.
KUNWAR HARPRATAP SINGH,
State Engineer,
162 Narsingarh (C.I.)

WANTED.

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—For the Jullundur Municipality a Health Officer on Rs. 250-10-300, one with the Diploma of Public Health preferred. The applicant must be an energetic man prepared to devote his whole time to the work, and will not be permitted to undertake any private practice.
Application should be made in person with a copy of testimonials &c., to the CIVIL SURGEON. 192

WANTED for Queen's High School, Lucknow, from 8th July, three graduates, two strong in English, Geography and History, one in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 60. Experienced and trained. Intermediates may also apply.—Applications stating age, previous experience, etc. to reach undersigned by 22nd June. Law students need not apply.
BASUDEVA LAL, Advocate,
President School Committee,
161 Kaisarbag, Lucknow.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicator Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
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TO BE LET.

TO LET—Rooms, on Hornby Road, on the 3rd floor of building, next Ismail Building. Apply VAKDE & CHINOY, Engineers. 962

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR BHIWANDIWALLA'S BUNGALOW, 11, Club Road. 4 Bed rooms with Bath rooms. Separate Kitchen, Godown, and a Hall, lately painted, with Gas and Electric fittings, from 1st June, Rs. 100. 941

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.
The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of
THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Branch Extension,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
934 Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1915. 964

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 667 of 1913.

PAI AIMAI widow SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA .....Plaintiff.
vs.
KAMLABAI, widow of HARISCHANDRA PANDURANG MAHATRE, and others. .....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1915, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the rights title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at Kandawady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards, or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 7745 and bounded on the East by the Nickadwadi (Nickdawadi) Lane on or towards the West by the piece of vacant land belonging to Tarabai widow of Mahadeo Pandurang on the North by the property of Yamnabai widow of Ganpatrao Pandurang and on the South by a public passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 871(1) 868(1) and Street Nos. 12 and 9.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola Romer Bilimoria and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of March 1915.
J. E. MODI,
842 Commissioner.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 7½ LAKHS (750 DEBENTURES OF RS. 1,000 EACH) FOR 5 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST (PER ANNUM) PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovementioned Company have resolved to raise a sum of Rupees seven and a half lakhs at 5 per cent. interest payable half-yearly upon the terms hereinafter appearing. The landed property of the Company also the buildings, machinery and plant belonging to the Company (but not the liquid assets) will form the security for the said Debenture loan.
The principal amount of the said Debenture loan will be repayable on the 1st July, 1920.
Notice is hereby further given that holders of the existing Debentures which fall due on the 1st July, 1915, will have a preference in the allotment of the new issue of Debentures provided they apply for the new Debentures on or before the 22nd June, 1915.
Form of application for the new Debentures can be had from the undersigned.
By order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd.
Bombay, No. 3 Wallace Street,
June, 3rd 1915. 891

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Mr. NANU N. BHARUCHA and Mr. SHAVAKSHA COWASJI KHAMBATTA, carrying on business as landing, shipping and forwarding agents at Prince's Dock, Bombay, under the style or firm of NANU N. BHARUCHA has been dissolved as from the 31st day of July, 1914. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Nanu N. Bharucha.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha.
7th June 1915. 936

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will, under instruction from Messrs. Pandia & Co., Attorneys for the owners, sell by public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (140) one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1865 New No. 8994 Old Survey No. 2/272 and New Survey No. 4975 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7575 and Street Nos. 23, 25 and 27 and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said 2nd Kumbherwada Street, on or towards the South by the property of Bhawoo Kashinath and on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Vithoba.
For further particulars, condition of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Pandia and Company, Solicitors, 3, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market:—
A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, gun metal scrap, gun metal borings, W. I. scrap, W. I. tyle bars old. W. I. boiler plates, W. I. sheets, C. I. naves and fire bars, drain cart bodies, canvas hose, I. R. lined canvas hose, and rubber, scrap, leather scrap, old files and steel pieces, empty casks, empty tins and drums, self-acting steam hammer, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side-boards and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and table ornaments, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, meat-safes, one large English ice-box with refrigerator, crockery, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Ferguson, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Dept, Wari Bander.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seed in bags, pissi, rice, harda, turmeric, linseed, tillseed, juwari, dry chilli and groundnut seed in bags, box of luggage, cask of cement, iron beam, earthen pipes, old cupboard, iron safe, bundles of iron bars and iron files, iron plate, packages of machinery, bags of sweeping grains, lot of old records, etc., etc.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NORTH BROOK STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jagjiwan Raisey Raja the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of August, 1911, and made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagee of the other sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4.30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 970 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at North Brook Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2980, 2983, and New No. 9926. Old Survey No. 4383, 4386, and New Survey No. 5072, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7790 and Street No. 200—202 and "C" Ward No. 7791—7792 and Street No. 1—2, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the aforesaid North Brook Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Masor Raja.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Telephone No. 521

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Bombay, 14th June, 1915.

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Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
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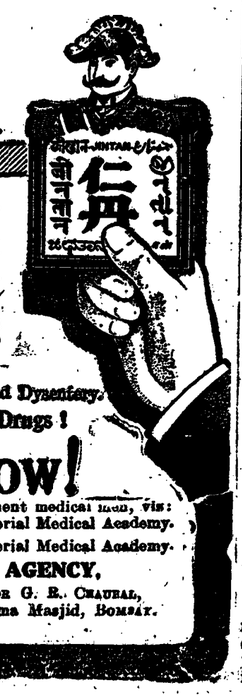

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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Rainfall has continued in Burma, lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South Peninsula and has been fairly widespread in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein, Yamethin and Monyam one and a half inches; Minbu one; Narayanganj two; Barisal and Burdwan one and a half; Bogra one; Ranchi four; Chibassa three-quarters; Khushab, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan a half; Cherat and Harnai three-quarters; Jubbulpore and Nizamabad a half; Mysore three; and Bangalore and Coimbatore one and a half.

MONSOON CONDITIONS IN MALABAR.

Observations from the Malabar coast indicate that the monsoon conditions now prevail over the South-east Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—Increase of rain along the Central and Western Himalayas and in South Peninsula.

SIMLA, June 13.

Thunderstorms are reported from most parts of the country, but the only rainfall of importance has occurred in Upper Burmah and South Bengal.

The chief falls are:—Diamond Island two inches, Kyaikpyu three, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Minbu and Maymyo one, Tezpur two, Barisal, Jessore and Calcutta one and a half, Simla one, Pendra Road three-quarters and Tinnevelly one and a half.

MONSOON DELAYED.

The monsoon appears to have made no further advance towards the Malabar coast inspite of the fact that conditions over the Indian Ocean are highly favourable. It is possible that the delay is due to a disturbance over the south of the Arabian Sea into which the monsoon winds are feeding.

Forecast: No great change.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

June 12th (noon.)

"Weather is disturbed off the Malabar coast owing to advance of the monsoon."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 12th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	71	..	0	..
Do. (11th)	95.8	86.0	71	..	0	0
Jask	99.7	86.9	54	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	113.6	93.6	59	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.2	86.6	47	..	0	—0.97
Rawalpindi	108.5	77.1	48	0.01	0.18	—0.21
Lahore	97.2	75.0	52	..	0.32	—0.11
Hissar	105.5	79.1	59	..	0.39	..
Ambala	86.7	79.2	80	0.05	0.05	—0.18
Delhi	96.6	80.0	60	..	0.65	0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.6	83.9	57	..	0.24	0.04
Mainpuri	99.0	80.2	56	..	0.12	0.01
Jhansi	105.8	78.6	63	..	0.12	—0.21
Cawnpore	99.8	81.7	61	..	0	—0.52
Allahabad	99.1	79.5	63	..	0.06	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	90.0	42	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	90.7	83.4	81	..	0	—0.12
Ajmer	107.2	81.0	64	0.04	0.04	—0.11
Jaipore	115.5	89.9	44	..	0	—0.22
Kotah	112.6	77.0	65	0.35	0.35	—0.10
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Ehtel	97.8	79.0	79	..	..	—0.29
Dwarka	90.9	82.1	76	..	..	—0.41
Veraval	96.4	81.3	81	..	..	—0.19
Rajkot	105.6	76.1	71	..	..	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	105.2	79.0	85	..	..	—0.55
Surat	96.1	80.8	66	..	..	—0.70
Ahmedabad	107.9	81.8	52	..	..	—0.33
Deesa	105.9	80.4	61	..	..	—0.08
Neemuch	106.9	83.4	53	..	0	—0.37
Indore	107.9	78.4	56	..	0	—1.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.8	76.2	57	0.48	0.56	—0.12
Sangor	105.8	77.0	58	..	0	—0.26
Hoshangabad	111.5	83.2	44	..	0.04	—1.18
Khandwa	110.6	85.9	55	..	0	—1.32
Akola	113.1	86.1	34	..	0	—1.48
Amraoti	111.8	86.1	38	..	0	—1.96
Nagpur	108.8	79.8	62	..	0.51	—1.81
Chanda	109.5	82.0	35	..	0	—1.79
Raipur	107.7	78.1	63	0.07	0.08	—1.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.0	83.4	77	..	0	—4.44
Ratnagiri	91.1	82.1	63	..	0	—10.48
Mormugao	91.8	82.9	78	..	0.05	—10.42
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—15.13
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.4	77.9	45	..	0	—1.90
Ahmednagar	105.8	71.3	38	..	0.31	—2.44
Poona	101.4	72.5	68	..	0	—1.31
Sholapur	110.0	83.1	46	..	0.07	—2.27
Bijapur	106.1	76.4	61	..	0.25	—1.54
Belgaum	97.2	72.5	70	..	0.11	—2.98
Ahmedabad	107.1	75.8	76	..	0	—1.80
Nizamabad (Indur).	110.6	80.6	63	..	0.55	—0.89
Hyderabad	99.8	75.0	62	0.55	0.02	—1.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.6	75.6	71	..	0.88	—14.04
Calicut	88.8	76.1	87	0.16	1.23	—11.88
Cochin	89.7	77.7	75	0.59	4.60	—5.64
Colombo	88.4	74.5	93	..	0.84	—8.33
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.6	80.2	76	0.10	0.10	—1 72
Bellary	103.1	75.5	66	0.05	4.10	3.08
Cuddapah	107.0	78.6	76	0.20	0.34	—0.91
Madras	95.3	81.6	72	..	0	—0.78
Bangalore	89.9	67.0	56	1.46	5.29	3.59
Coimbatore	91.8	70.1	79	1.47	2.29	1.70
Trichinopoly	97.4	77.1	65	..	0.80	—0.09
Negapatam	92.2	80.9	72	..	0.47	0.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th June 1915, was 29.893 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore; night temperature is also below normal at Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Mainpuri; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur and damper at Kotah. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Ajmer; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad but in defect at Kotah owing to the rainfall.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.48" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the western half of the division but has fallen and become normal in the eastern half.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.55" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues 6 deg. to 17 deg. F. in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in north Malabar, fairly general in Mysore and the Madras Deccan and local in north Hyderabad, while in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast some showers have occurred. Indications of the approach of the monsoon in the south-east Arabian Sea are more marked to-day. Weather is slightly unsettled also in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. In northern India, duststorms have given local showers in the north-east Central Provinces and east Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, some showers in south-east Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and a few dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United and the Central Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June					June				
SAT	12	m 11	30	27	7	12	m 4	38	16	5
SUN.	13	m 11	0a	28	3	13	m 5	28a	20	2
MO.	14	m 0	13	27	11	13	m 5	8	16	2
TU.	15	m 11	39a	25	4	14	m 5	6a	16	11
W.	16	m 0	46a	28	2	14	m 5	42	16	1
TH.	17	m 0	18	25	5	15	m 6	15	16	2
F.	18	m 1	28	28	2	16	m 6	49a	19	9
SAT	19	m 1	58a	28	0	16	m 6	46	16	8
SUN.	20	m 1	37	25	8	17	m 7	22	16	10
MO.	21	m 2	22a	27	9	17	m 8	32a	19	7
TU.	22	m 2	20	25	11	18	m 7	58	17	6
W.	23	m 2	56a	27	4		m 9	12a	19	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 12 (Saturday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 15 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 16 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 17 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 18 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 19th May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.690	inches.
Temperature of Air	88.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	,,
Dew Point	76.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.674	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	94.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	82.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.W.WNW.	
Movement of Wind	140	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.60	,,
Do. do. year	1.41	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0.00	,,

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

IMPASSIONED APPEAL BY A PRISONER.

An impassioned appeal for liberty, so that he might serve in the Army, was made on May 18 to Mr. Wallace, K.C., at London Sessions, by Eric O. Guiney, aged twenty-six, a well-dressed man, pleaded guilty to stealing clothing.

A Mme. Guerin was in the habit of transacting business with Paris and London firms. By saying that he represented her the prisoner got hold of parcels. He was finally arrested in Newhaven on suspicion of being spy.

"I want to let your lordship know how hard it is for a man with convictions to lead an honest life," said the prisoner, appealing for another chance. "I have been in the Army, am a good cavalryman, and a first class shot, and I was very keen on going to the front. I went to Whitehall to join the Army, with two references from gentlemen who would be responsible for my behaviour.

"They refused me, and I was advised to enlist in another name, but the sergeant at once asked what regiment I'd been in, as I was wearing an Army suit.

"My patriotism was not damped, and I got a passport from a clergyman and went to Paris to join the Foreign Legion. Then came an order for all Englishmen to be disbanded, and I was left stranded without a penny. In sheer desperation I did this crime."

Mr. Wallace said the prisoner's tribulations were the penalty of a sacrificed character. He had previous convictions and must go to prison for twelve months.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. B-7

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.
1 ami — Watson — Mauritius

June 12.
Lhasa — King — Karachi
Varela — Vienne — Durban
Ujina — Abott — Bassein
Chakla — Allen — Busreh

DEPARTURES.

June 12.
Arabia — P.Imar — London

June 13.
Aymeric — Wilson — Calcutta
City of Sparta — McKellar — Liv. rpool
Elgin — Potts — Rangoon
Aviemoor — Williams — Mouhmein
Sardar — Ookerji — Persian Gulf

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.
Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind for London
,, Islami for Aden

The following steamers received Port clearance yesterday:—
Itamer — Singu — for Rangoon

S. S. Ujina:—The steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived here on Saturday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain S. Allen, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, which port she left on the 1st June with a general cargo and six saloon and twenty deck passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 12th instant.

S. S. Aymeric:—The steamer Aymeric, 2,789 tons, Captain Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The steamer City of Sparta, 3,497 tons, Captain J. McKellar, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo on board and passengers.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,282 tons, Captain C. J. Williams, sailed yesterday for Moulmain in ballast.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain A. W. Ward, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived here on Friday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers on board.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,952 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived here on Saturday from Durban, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with general goods and 18 saloon and 293 deck passengers on board.

Study, June 14th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Tycho.....Williams.....J.Finlay & Co
C. & R. Hindoo.....Pearson.....N. Y. Kaisha
K. Inabo Maru.....Hirod Transport
F. Begum.....

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....K. N. & Co
Mainanadi.....K. N. & Co
Saraswati.....K. N. & Co
Netravati.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bessano.....Boxhall.....J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami.....T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru.....Tarada.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandita.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
8 Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. Finlay & Co
10 City of Lahore.....McFee.....K. Nixon & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of London.....Elliott.....K. N. & Co
4 Kashgar.....Rivers.....P. & O. Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind.....Bennett.....P. & O. Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nubia.....Lyndon.....P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur.....Dooly.....T. M. & Co
Calliope.....Topp.....Texas Co
Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co
Dilwara.....Phillips.....M. M. & Co
Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co.
Lhasa.....King.....M.M. & Co
Mant.....Svenson.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick.....May.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar.....Ookerjee.....B. & P. S. N. Co
Ujina.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
Varela.....Denne.....M.M.& Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 11 bales cow hides E. Sewji; 25 bales cow hides R. M. Kooka; 15 bales cow hides A. Sassoon; 30 bales cow hides V. Esmail & Co; 2 bales goat skins E. Sewji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 1,250 tons mangonese ore Central India Mining Co; 68 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s) 200 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

Nubia (s) 24 cwt. gum bhisabole E. Nawroji & Co; 67 cwt. sharkfins E. Mahomad; 8 cwt. fishmaws E. Mahomad; 25 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s) 34 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co; 300 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Nubia (s) 175 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co; 113 cwt. gambier A. C. Patel & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S. Islami from Mauritius Agents—Turner Morrison & Co., 33,422 bags sugar, 6 casks rum, 4 cases vinegar, 1 case honey, 23 cases syrup.

S. S. Varela from Durban Agents—M. M. & Co., 2,045 tons coal, 1 case medicine, 70 bags mapusa seeds, 157 bales cotton, 1 case horns, 9 pieces 4 cases 226 tusks ivory, 46 nonga empty gas cylinders.

SUIT BY NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

CLAIM FOR RECOVERY OF OVER DRAWN AMOUNT ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by the National Bank of India against the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, member of the Imperial Council, to recover Rs. 25,454. The defendant stood surety for his brother, proprietor of Messrs. A. H. Ghuznavi and Company, who had overdrawn the amount claimed by the bank. The defendant agreed to pay the overdrawn money on 30th Septembr 1913, and for failure of payment the present suit was brought. His Lordship held that no case had been made out on behalf of the defendant and decreed the suit for the amount claimed with costs.

A Peshawar telegram reports the death at Murree from enteric on the 9th instant, of Captain R. G. Beatty, First Cavalry.

Deaths have been reported of Captain W. B. C. Lawood, 3rd Sussex Battery, R. F. A., and Second-Lieutenant P. W. Norman, fifty first Company, R.G.A.

By appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculist and Scientific Refractionists.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road BOMBAY.
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon. Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifing to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.D.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.
N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

CARE KILLED THE CAT.

BUT Carelessness is responsible for a larger number of deaths due to a little neglected cough. Nip the cough in the bud by promptly taking LYNSOLA, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots, instantly allaying any irritation in the bronchial tubes. It is an ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a Monkey before buying.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

MADON SONS & Co.,
(*The Original Madon's*)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ..... 33a/39 fh-CE	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 6 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

Zymore Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. 25

NIGHT DASH AT FESTUBERT.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. G. Valentine Williams, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writing from General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary force in France on Sunday, May 16 says:—

The gratifying progress made by the French to the south of our line has been followed to-day by a most successful British advance in the neighbourhood of Festubert.

At the moment of writing good progress has been registered by our troops, and fighting was still going on when I left the neighbourhood of the firing line two hours ago.

A party of 98 German prisoners belonging to the 57th Westphalian Regiment of Prussian Infantry, whom I met on the way down from the front, are a gratifying testimony to the success of our efforts to-day.

The trench warfare has dragged on monotonously in this region practically without a break since the very heavy fighting in December.

In the action which began on December 19 the Indian troops were within an ace of scoring a very notable success, but their line was broken by overpowering German reinforcements, and we had to fall back.

Since then the British and Germans have lain in their trenches skirting the shattered ruins of what once was a pretty little village in a bare, ugly plain, thickly intersected by canals and lying at the foot of the slight eminence on which Givenchy, Lens, and La Basse are situated.

A glance at the map will show that the German position about Festubert formed a strongly marked re-entrant into our line. It was against this point, a decidedly weak spot in their line, that our attack was delivered.

Last night was fine, but without moon and stars. Taking advantage of the darkness we attacked during the night and rushed the German trenches with such good effect that by noon to-day we are up to La Quinque Rue and are pushing northward, squeezing the Germans in their positions south of Richebourg l'Avoue against a strong attack delivered from our left.

The attack on the left was somewhat delayed by the desperate resistance of some Germans entrenched in strongholds amply furnished according to their custom with machine-guns and the Germans were able to bring up two battalions as reinforcements to strengthen their line.

Two further attacks were delivered by us in the course of the afternoon supported by a furious artillery bombardment, which I was able to witness in person from an excellent observation point close up behind our front.

WATCHING THE SHELL-FIRE.

It was truly a magnificent spectacle of war that met my gaze. The whole panorama of our southern zone of operations stretched out before me from the plain south of La Bassee right up to Aubers and Neuve Chapelle on the east. On the extreme right, south of the swelling hill on which the ruined church and houses of La Bassee stand, there stretches a flat and ugly plain running up to the horizon, where mine shafts and factory chimneys stab the sky.

Two winding white lines ran clear across the flat green expanse. They were the French and German trench lines, and it was curious to know that that seemingly dead and desolate stretch of country was in reality teeming with men, all packed in their narrow ditches.

Over to the left, however, where a pitiable yellow ruin and two battered slabs of masonry standing on a little knoll marked the site of Festubert the scene was very different. Our artillery of all calibres was deluging the woods about the place with a diabolical rain of shells.

It was a warm afternoon, and the woods, in their freshest spring dress, were bathed in sunshine. Heavy drifts of smoke hung over the trees. "Jack Johnsons" were bursting with a resounding boom which came echoing dully across the intervening space in a smother of thick black smoke which bellied out for an appreciable period of time in the still air before drifting away.

Every now and again the black clouds would disappear behind a tall, white pillar of smoke, which presently showed a yellow-green, marking the bursting of our lyddite. The shrapnel exploded in white balls with an orange flash and a quick explosion. Sometimes four in a succession so rapid that the eye could not follow each successive burst.

The heavy howitzer shells were the most impressive to watch. They explode in a burst of roseate pink smoke, a mighty cloud of vapour rising straight above the tree-tops, then spreading slowly out in a long, irregular smear that lingers as though in contemplation of the damage done.

'GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

The bombardment was so continuous and the shells fell so thick and fast in the appointed area—it appears we were shelling the communication trenches leading to the positions where the Germans still resisted our advance—that I was not surprised to hear afterwards that the German losses had been heavy.

While I was watching the bombardment the first wounded, both British and German began to come down in motor-ambulances from the firing line on the way to the casualty clearing stations. Some of the wounded were serious cases. They were lying very still. Their uniform had been cut away at the field dressing stations to make place for bandages through which in some instances blood was soaking.

On the outskirts of a little Flemish town I fell in with the first batch of German prisoners. I had not seen any German prisoners since I had the opportunity of talking to some of those taken at Neuve-Chapelle, and I am glad to be able to contrast the appearance of these to-day with those made prisoners in that historic fight. Both belonged to the same army corps, the 7th, one of the best in the German Army, recruited from the industrial and mining regions of Westphalia.

The Neuve-Chapelle prisoners were, as I wrote at the time, well-set-up young fellows, troops of the very best quality. The men I saw to-day were of the sorriest description.

SUFFERINGS OF THE GASSED

LUNGS TORN FROM THEIR TISSUE.

"During the six months that I have been out here, I have seen many thousands of wounded, but never have I seen a more hideous sight than the sufferings of the Canadians who were 'gassed' at Ypres. To see all those brave fellows lying gasping in the sunshine outside the hospital, struggling with heaving chest to get their breath, was a heartrending spectacle, and one which aroused feelings of the deepest resentment against those responsible for such an outrage."

In these words did the medical officer of a casualty clearing station express his opinion of the latest method of warfare adopted by the Germans. Unfortunately, he said, but little can be done for the sufferers. Emetics are administered in the hope that some of the fluid, produced by the irritant effect of the gas, may be expelled from the lungs, and the patient is wrapped up warmly and given plenty of light and air. Apart from this simple treatment, the malady has to run its course, and death or life depends entirely upon how much of the gas has been absorbed into the system.

In a number of cases men, slightly wounded in the trenches, have been overpowered by the fumes, and, lacking the strength to crawl away, have died a lingering death without being able to raise a hand to help themselves. On the average death took place two days after admission, in fact as soon as the patient had become too exhausted to continue the fight for air any longer. It was some relief to learn that at the end most of the men were unconscious and passed away painlessly.

In order to demonstrate to me clearly the exact effect of the vapour on the large the doctor showed me the lungs which had been removed from one of the victims. The whole organ was soddened and weighed about four times its normal weight. In many places, as a result of the efforts of the sufferer to gain breath, the whole lung had been torn away from the surrounding tissue.

One German prisoner who was brought in had no fewer than three respirators in his possession—another proof of the thoroughness with which the Germans deliberately prepared this new form of torture. The British troops are able to smell the gas before it reaches them, and thus have time to put on their respirators before the fumes have covered the ground intervening between the two trenches.

Those who have witnessed actual cases of "gassing" are unable to express in words the resentment and indignation they feel at such practices, contrary to all civilised law. One good effect the use of gas has undoubtedly had, and that is to strengthen still more the determination that is implanted in the mind of every soldier out here to beat the enemy, and not only to conquer him, but utterly to crush him.

NEW LIBRARY FOR LOUVAIN.

LEAD GIVEN BY THE RYLAND FOUNDATION.

Hard on the publication by Lord Bryce's Committee of the authentic story of the sack of Louvain comes the announcement of an endeavour, as yet modest in scope but admirable in aim and pregnant with possibilities, to raise again from its ruins one of the true temples of culture which the false apostles of that abused creed have trampled under foot, says the "Daily News and Leader."

Chief of the treasures of Louvain has always been the library of the University, stocked as it was with some 230,000 volumes, collected by presentation, purchase, and bequest in the three centuries that have elapsed since its foundation by Laurent Beyerlinck. Up to the fatal day of rapine and outrage, August 26, 1914, the collection in the Cloth Hall at Louvain was one of the great libraries of Europe. Now as Dr. Vander Essen, one of the University professors, writes in moving words, all that remains are a few half-charred pages driven by every passing wind that stirs the ruins and a chance manuscript, part of the University archives, which he himself had removed from the library for study at the time of its destruction.

As a whole the library is replaceable, but it is welcome news that while the outrage of Louvain is still lacerating the public mind the honourable work of restoration should already have been put in hand.

To the Rylands Library at Manchester—belongs the credit of laying the first stone of the new library of the University of Louvain. From its own shelves, as Sir Alfred Hopkinson, till lately Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, and a trustee of the Rylands Library, told a "Daily News" respresentative, Mrs. Rylands' well-known foundation is presenting a collection of books that has already been gratefully accepted by the Louvain authorities as the nucleus of its library in days to be. More than that, the Rylands Library has undertaken to receive and store all similar gifts that private or public generosity may prompt, and the librarian and his staff have assumed the responsibility for cataloguing the whole on the most approved method.

AMAZING ACT OF A GERMAN CRUISER.

SUNK THAT NONE MIGHT DROWN

To the cry of indignation in the Swedish Press over the Lusitania murder there is added another concerning an outrage against Sweden's own flag, writes a Gothenburg correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette."

A small Swedish steamer, the Vanadis has been intentionally rammed and sunk by the German light cruiser Silvana, the German explanation being the amazing one that "it was an act of mere charity" to save the crew from the mine danger! The officers of the Vanadis have been called to Gothenburg to supply all the details for an official inquiry. This is the Swedish captain's narrative:

The Vanadis left Blyth on May 1, bound for Nakskov, in Denmark, situated on the Fehmern Belt. On the 3rd instant we safely reached this belt, and passed the lightship of Gjedser by two o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after five we noticed heavy smoke ahead, and presently a gun thundered. Apparently it was a signal shot for us to stop, for we now sighted a German cruiser. However, we did not stop, as we believed we were able to reach Danish waters before the cruiser could get within hitting range. At twelve knots we made for the Danish side, thus slightly altering our course. Two new shots sounded, and a third went clean through our rigging. The cruiser appeared to be very speedy. Therefore we retook our main course, and then stopped, awaiting the further developments of the situation.

The cruiser now approached at full speed, making straight for the Vanadis: We kept stationary for five minutes, naturally expecting the cruiser to cease fire. Then, to our utmost surprise, from 1,000 metres, a new shot was fired, the projectile whistling between the bridge and the mainmast. Still greater was our surprise when, at a range of hardly 300 metres, a new shot cut the rim of the funnel. Still the cruiser steered at full speed straight upon our midships. Evidently, if she kept her course, we would be rammed.

As the cruiser proceeded at the same rate every man on the Vanadis was ordered on deck, there being no time to lose. Another minute and the stem of the cruiser hit the Vanadis on the port side amidships, breaking clean into the vessel. The crew of the Vanadis immediately jumped on to the deck of the cruiser, and were thus save.d The cruiser reversed her engines, and in four minutes she was clear of the sinking "Vanadis," the rammed vessel actually being cut in two.

The cruiser's officers immediately made the unexpected discovery that three of the Silvana's bow plates were torn off, and that the water was rushing in. Life-belts were quickly distributed amongst all of us. But now another German cruiser—the armed steamer Centurion —appeared on the scene, and we had all to go over to this ship. At forced pace we now made for Kiel, towing the damaged Silvana stern foremost. In a sinking state the Silvana was thus brought to port.

"We endeavoured," continued the captain, "to get an explanation of this utterly barefaced act of madness. And here is the explanation given by the commanding officer of the Silvana:

As the steamer Vanadis did not stop at the signal shot of the Silvana, and by continuing ahead ran the great risk of entering the new German mine-district, the officer in command of the cruiser found it the safest way to save the crew from perishing by the mines to ram the Vanadis and thus give the people on board a chance of being rescued from a certain death.

The captain of the Vanadis thought the safest and simplest way to this end would have been to inform the "Vanadis" of the mine danger, and told the German officer so.

"In a war like this, there is no time to give information," was the German answer.

According to a cable from the Swedish Consul at Lubeck, the officer in command of the Silvana has been arrested. The Swedish crew declare him to have been drunk.

A GERMAN "PHALANX."

VULNERABILITY OF A NEW BATTERING RAM.

In the recent great advance of the enemy through Galicia says the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Petrograd) the chief part has been played by the new German formation, to which the name "Phalanx" has been given here.

It is this force which has acted as a spearhead in the attempt to penetrate the Russian position on the San, and has actually succeeded in crossing that river at one or two points on a ten-mile sector of front between Lezaonof and Jaroslaw.

In its nature it seems to be an army in a high degree of concentration, equipped with large masses of supplementary artillery, especially of heavy calibres, and served by an immense and complicated system of transport, which ensures it an unbroken supply of ammunition, but at the same time retards its movements on the march.

Even when faced by no forces which could threaten it with very serious opposition, its average progress has not been more than between three and four miles a day. It is thus like a cumbrous battering-ram, which, when once in position, can deal deadly blows against the walls of the enemy's citadel, but cannot be rapidly conveyed from place to place.

It is believed to have been the difficulty of supplying ammunition for the artillery which so dragged on the movements of the "Phalanx" that it required twenty days to advance from Gorlice to its present position on the San. In consequence of the closeness with which it is packed, this formation said to comprise over 200,000 men, presents a vulnerable target, and will have to pay dearly for any successes it may obtain.

The Russians are now doing their utmost to profit by this weakness, and are themselves reinforcing the artillery operating against the "Phalanx." They claim that they have already turned it from its original route, the destination of which was Przemysl, and compelled it to approach the San further to the north, in the hope of taking the fortress in the rear.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

DIRECTOR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

In the Battersea Coroner's Court, on May 14, Mr. R. Henslowe Wellington held an inquiry concerning the death of John Lever Tillotson, aged 43, managing director of Lever Bros. (Ltd.), of Port Sunlight, and lately residing at Bidston Court Birkenhead, whose body was recovered from the Thames.

Mr. Basil Watson appeared for the executors; and the widow was also represented.

Mr. James Stephen Tillotson, a printer, of Clevelands, Bolton, said the deceased, his brother, had suffered from a nervous breakdown, but mentally he was all right.

Mr. Arthur S. Jecks, a solicitor, said he had known Mr. Tilletson for a year or so, and he had seen him about forty times in the last seven months. During that time he was suffering from insomnia, amounting nearly to a breakdown, but he was perfectly well mentally until January. On Jan. 22nd the deceased sent for him to the Savoy Hotel. On being shown to his room he at once saw that he seemed in a distraught frame of mind, highly nervous, and evidently very troubled. Mr. Tillotson said: "I have had a quarrel with my wife. We had rather a serious quarrel about a fortnight ago, and it has been renewed, and she left. I think the only thing I can do is to go." "What does that mean?" queried witness, and Mr. Tillotson answered: "I think I must go altogether. Everything to-day has pointed to that. I came by train this morning with my boys to take them to school, and at Euston Station the carriage drew up opposite a hearse. I went to take my boys to Cobham, and when returning through Kingston my car was stopped by another hearse, and they have put me in a bed-room here which I did not want. They have moved my razor."

Witness did his best to soothe him, and naturally scouted the idea of suicide. He then asked the deceased whether his quarrel with his wife was serious, and he gave him to understand that it happened over a comparatively insignificant trifle. It was a fact that Mr. Tillotson had left him. Mr. Tillotson went on to say that he had not slept since his wife left him, and that he was suffering again from insomnia, and brooding at home. Witness asked him whether a reconciliation was not possible or probable, pointing out that he had lived on terms of affection for years, adding, "Surely it can be arranged." The deceased seemed to think it could, be and thereupon witness asked him to go and stay with him. He discussed witness's going with him to Liverpool with a view to ascertaining his wife's ideas and a possible reconciliation.

DISCUSSION ON SUICIDE.

Deceased said to witness, "Do you think a man is ever justified in committing suicide?" Witness replied, "Never. In your case it would be utterly impossible. You have four children whom you adore; surely you would not put the stigma of suicide on them?" Mr. Tillotson said, "You are right," and witness rejoined, "Surely things will come right." The deceased said:

"I think they will. You were always an optimist. I do not think I shall have any more hallucinations, and we shall go north, and things will be all right."

On the morning of Sunday Jan. 24, witness went up to see if the deceased was coming down to breakfast, but he was missing from his room. His bed had been slept in, but it was empty, and his clothes were scattered about the room. Witness learned from the servants that they had found the front door unbolted, and he at once communicated with Sir Edward Henry; but he heard nothing more until he was informed of the recovery of his body.

Dr. Felix C. Kempster, who made an autopsy, said the body had probably been in the water nearly four months. Death was due to asphyxia by drowning. There were no marks of violence or anything to suggest a struggle.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, the foreman adding that it was probably accentuated by the trouble which the deceased had with his wife, which preyed on his mind.

BROTHERS IN LAW.

JUDGE BRAY'S SUCCESS OVER JUSTICE BRAY.

Before the Lord Chancellor and Lords Loreburn, Strathclyde, Parmoor, and Wrenbury, the Law Lords a case of interest to the licensed trade was decided by their lordships during mail week, a circumstance interesting to the legal profession being the position of Mr. Justice Bray and Judge Bray, who are brothers.

Judge Bray, of the Bloomsbury County Court, decided the point raised (which related to increased licence duty and the position of freeholders) in favour of the brewers, but his elder brother, Mr. Justice Bray, together with Lord Justice Kennedy, came to the conclusion that he was wrong, and reversed his decision on appeal.

On May 18 the Law Lords reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Bray, and restored that of Judge Bray.

The action was brought by the brewers against the respondent as the grantor of the lease of public-house premises, to recover, as a debt due from him, so much of any increase of duty payable in respect of the public-house under the provisions of the Finance Act, as should be determined by the county court to be proportionate to the increased rent payable in respect of the licensed premises being let as such.

The country-court judge decided that the brewers could recover from the respondent as the freeholder, but the higher court held that the section of the Act did not apply to the case of the appellants, as they did not hold the licence to carry on the business of the public-house.

Against this decision the brewers appealed to the House of Lords, and judgment was now given in their favour, the judgment of Judge Bray, the county-court judge, being restored.

A MESSAGE TO ITALY.

BY HALL CAINE.

The following message appeared in "Reynolds's Newspaper" of May 16:—

ITALIANS.

I am 62 years of age to-day, but my lost youth leaves me some consolations. I can remember 1870; I have occupied a room Mazzini lived in; I have slept in a bed Garibaldi slept in; I know Italy and I love her. Therefore, in this hour of your uncertainty, when the future of your nation stands on tip-toe, listening for the word which Destiny is about to speak to her, I venture to send you a message.

Our enemy is threatening you with his might. Out of the delirium of his intoxicated conscience, which no longer shrinks at crime, he has told you that if you dare to break your neutrality Italy's fate will be as the fate of Belgium. I think of Venezia, of Firenze, of Assisi, of Subiaca, of Napoli, and of Roma, and my heart trembles and thrills at a dreadful vision of the desolation of your lovely and beloved land under the heel of a ruthless aggressor and of the destruction of the history of Christendom as it has been written by your fathers in stone through the long calendar of nearly 2,000 years.

But I also think of Savoy, of Magenta, of Palestro, of Casale, of Caprera, and of "Roma o morte," and I tell myself that, come what may, victory or defeat, triumph or downfall, the children of Victor Emmanuel III. will never allow themselves to buy the ease and safety of their bodies by the corruption and degradation of their souls.

The Treaty that binds Italy to Great Britain is not written on a scrap of paper. It is in our blood, born of our devotion to humanity, to justice, to liberty, and to the memory of our great men. Therefore, with the world in arms about her, let Italy do what she thinks best for herself, and the bond between us will not be broken.

Brothers, in this great and awful hour, when Italy stands on the threshold of her fate, and when England's heart is bleeding from the sacrifices she has made, and has still to make, let us once more take hands together, as we have done in the past—secure in the certainty of our faith, our trust, and our love.

WOUNDED INDIANS IN LONDON.

"AT HOME" AT CROMWELL ROAD.

On May 15 a party of convalescent Mohammedan Indian soldiers was brought to London from the base at Milford for a short tour round the sights. The tour occupied the whole morning, and the men were afterwards driven to 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., for dinner, which was prepared in accordance with prescribed customs.

In the afternoon an "At Home" was held, when a number of well-known people were present to meet the soldiers, including General Sir O'Moore Creagh, ex-Commander-in-Chief in India, Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Alfred Spender. It only needed a minute or two to place the soldiers at their ease, and then the room contained a series of little groups animatedly discussing the war, what they had seen of London and, needless to say, their far-off country. At least two of the men could speak English, at any rate, sufficiently to make themselves intelligible, if in a halting manner, and as there were some English people present to whom the dialects of India are a thing apart these men naturally came in for the lion's share of attention. One of them, in particular, a fine old veteran of the 6th Jats, with the ribbons of five campaigns on his breast, had an interested audience round him all the time. Mr. Wells, for one, had a long and vivacious conversation with him.

It was not easy to gather what impression the men had of London. They had seen too much in a few hours to have any coherent views on the subject, while at the same time they had seem too little to form an opinion on the city. Out of the mental blur that naturally followed such rapidly changing scenes one or two objects stood out in clear, distinct isolation. The Coronation Chair, with its silent story of the rulers of the British race, seemed to have taken hold of the men's imagination, and possibly when the passing of time reduces their dim ideas to concrete form, their memories of London will centre round such objects as the Coronation Chair, which are associated with their King-Emperor.

Clearly the time allotted was all too short for the men's taste, and when about four the gathering broke up it was with obvious regret that the soldiers withdrew. There was no need to ask them if they had enjoyed themselves—their beaming faces were a sufficient answer to the question.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

CEREMONY WITHOUT A HUSBAND.

The first marriage by deputy under the new French law, which enables a soldier to wed while still at the front, took place in Paris on May 18. It was celebrated very quietly at the Town Hall of the Pantheon district. The soldier husband was M. Lorin, a Paris solicitor, and the bride Mlle. Martigny and the deputy husband M. Soucke, a friend of the man at the front.

The acting mayor of the district put the question upon which the legality of the ceremony depends to the friend of the husband:

"You affirm that you have the legal authority of M. Lorin to declare, in his name, that he consents to take for wife Mlle. Martigny?"

The question was put amid an impressive silence.

"Yes," replied M. Soucke.

Then the bride, in a very subdued voice, gave her assent, and the marriage ceremony was complete.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE SLUMP IN WHEAT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 13.

On June 10th Mr. Runciman stated in the House of Commons that there were prospects of abundant harvests and no risk of famine prices. He emphasised that there was no chance of our supplies being cut off, or the margin of supplies being destroyed. He also mentioned that this comforting position with regard to the Mother country's food supplies, was assured, apart from the further benefits which would accrue, when Russia poured her huge wheat surplus through the Dardanelles. A Reuter's telegram on the same day intimated that the prices of wheat, maize and other food-stuffs continued to decline, wheat having dropped a further four shillings a quarter and maize a shilling. On the top of this comes news from Canada that the people there are concentrating their attention on growing the biggest crop of wheat on record, for the purpose of feeding the armies and peoples of Great Britain and her Allies in the West. Sir Donald Mann, the vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, expressed a view, that Canada's surplus wheat crop will be sufficient to feed the entire population of Great Britain, with enough left over for Belgium. He estimated that the Canadian Northern Railway will move over 56,000,000 bushels this season, which, he calculated, would provide four loaves of bread a week for all the families in London for four and a half years. It is understood that plans are being matured for a large amount of grain to go direct from Port Arthur and Fort William (Ontario) to Liverpool. For many years it has been the practice to transport the grain of Western Canada via Buffalo and United States Atlantic ports. The All-Canadian route will doubtless ultimately be the route selected by all Canadian grain shippers. All this splendid news is being reflected by the prices now quoted in Mark Lane for our Indian wheat. Exactly a month ago, that is to say on May 12th, Bombay Club I was quoted in London at 67s. per quarter, White Delhi at 64s. 3d., Choice white at 68s. and Red Karachi at 63s. 3d. On June 12th, last Saturday, Reuter quotes, Bombay Club I at 54s. 6d., White Delhi, 54s. 3d., Choice white Karachi, 54s. and Red Karachi at 53s. 6d., a drop of from 10s. to 12s. per quarter approximately, or roughly £2.10 to £2.14 per ton. This probably is only the beginning of the slump, and what prices will eventually go to, when the United States, Canada Argentina and India, pour in their accumulations, it is impossible to say. But one thing appears to be as plain as a pike-staff, that considerable judgment will now have to be exercised by the Government of India as to how it should proceed with regard to the further operations of the great wheat scheme. To ship or not to ship, that is the rub. And owing to the extreme secrecy with which the officials out here have enveloped the proceedings, the only advice the authorities concerned are capable of receiving, on a question of such paramount importance to India, will probably not be of a disinterested nature. The sixpence per quarter profit brigade are not likely to cry a halt: the India House charterer will not feel disposed to forego his chartering emoluments: and the longheaded advisory committees will certainly object to relinquish their honoraria, after the hours of deep solicitude and anxiety they have devoted to bringing the scheme to maturity. As everyone else is in utter darkness as to what has already been disposed of: what prices have been obtained: what there is available for shipment, etc., etc.: it looks as if there is nothing left but to "muddle through" in the good old British style. It would now appear, if the Government of India has acted solely on the advice of the India House with regard to the *raison d'etre* of the great scheme, the latter has been hopelessly deceived from the very start with misleading statistics, and absurdly pessimitic forecasts regarding the season's wheat which was in sight from the big producing centres. For the situation has been suddenly transformed within a month from one of starvation to plenty, without an atom of alteration in the general conditions to bring about the miracle. And it seems incomprehensible, that almost before the scheme is put into operation, a situation should have developed, which, so far as Indian wheat is concerned, is tantamount to sending coals to Newcastle. The reply to this may be, that to induce a state of superabundance in foodstuffs in Great Britain, was the consumation which the Government of India hoped for, and was the crux of the policy. Viewed in this light, the great venture is likely to be an overwhelming success, and we sincerely hope when the stewardship is returned, that India's gain will be as great as the Mother country's is likely to be.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	700
„ Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	5.37d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July	9.45
Oct.	9.85
New York Official noon call ..July	9.46
Oct.	9.84
New Orleans 10 a. m. .. ..July	9.19
Oct.	9.58

Liverpool, June 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	35,000
Mid Americans	5.41
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12th.

Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	35,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.27
June-July	5.24	5.27
July-Aug.	5.27	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.38
Sept.-Oct.	5.43	5.45
Oct.-Nov.	5.50	5.53
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.65
March-April	5.70	5.72
May-June	5.77	5.78

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.24
June-July	5.24	5.24
July-Aug.	5.27	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.42	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.63
March-Apl.	5.70	5.70
May-June	5.76	5.77

Liverpool, June 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.26
June-July	5.24	5.26
July-Aug.	5.27	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.37
Sept.-Oct.	5.43	5.45
Oct.-Nov.	5.50	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.65
Mar.-April	5.70	5.72
May-June.	5.77	5.79

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Liverpool, June 11th.

Tone:—Unsettled but steady with small orders.

Yarns:—Steady but irregular buying.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 11th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	27,000
„ Forwarded	69,000
„ Imports	114,000
„ Stock	1,725,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,850,000
American Visible Supply ..	4,497,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	400
East Indian Stock	62,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,800
East Indian Actual Export	700
East Indian Imports	8,000
East Indian Speculation	300
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian Afloat	32,000
Total Afloat	236,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 11th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95
F. G. „	4.10
Fine „	4.25
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45
F. G. „	4.60
Fine „	4.75
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. „	5.05
Fine „	5.20

London, June 12th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95d.
F. G. „	4.10d.
Fine „	4.25d.
Good Oomra	4.45d.
F. G. „	4.60d.
Fine „	4.75d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45d.
Fine „	4.75d.
Good Broach	4.90d.
F. G. „	5.05d.
Fine „	5.20d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
Futures at New York July	9.54
Previous closing price	9.48
Futures at New York Oct.	9.92
Previous closing price	9.84
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July	9.27
Previous price	9.20
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.67
Previous price	9.58
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,78.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	53,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ „ to France and Continent	90,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	940,000
„ „ at Interior Ports ..	586,000

New York, June 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York July	9.53
Previous closing price	9.54
Futures at New York Oct.	9.90
Previous closing price	9.92
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July	9.23
Previous price	9.27
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.64
Previous price	9.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78½
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅜
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½
Exchange on London at Paris ..	Fcs.26.02

London, June 12th.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.02
Bar Silver Spot	23 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,000,000.

The sum of £170,000 has been released.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 10th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta Value June-July	55

London, June 11th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July sellers,	55/6
TONE:—Dull.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers,	55/3
TONE:—Dull.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers,	55
TONE:—Dull.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	54/6
TONE:—Dull.	
Wheat Bombay white	56/6
Wheat Club No. 2 both June-July sellers.	54/9
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom June-July (yesterday)	2/6½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Victorian and N. S. Wales Nominal.

Karachi Barley	34/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July nominal	57/6
Calcutta Linseed, June-July value	55
Toria Rapeseed—Value.	

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£84½
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metal.	13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	95½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter—Nominal	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi; June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7
Ceylon Rubber	2/5

London, June 12th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	54/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers.	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers	54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers.	53/6
Bombay White June-July, sellers	55/6
Bombay Club No. 2, June-July sellers	53/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Nominal	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Nominal	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers.	51/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£84½
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metal	13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	95½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 20
Hard Spelter Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/7
Ceylon Rubber	2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 12.

The market throughout the day has ruled quiet but steady. A small business has been reported in new Broach and also in Akolas for July.

Ready cotton is not in demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, July, 219.
Fine Bengal, July, 164.
Fine Akola, July, 190.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 246½.
Fully Good Bengal January 184.
Fine K/Akola January 217.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th June, 1915:—

Cotton	7,548 Bales.
Wheat	17,227 cwts.
Linseed	8,477 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,726 „
Ginjellyseed	647 „
Poppyseed	865 „
Groundnuts	611 „
Castorseed	3,935 „
Rice	5,490 „
Myrabollams	963 „
Cottonseed	2,191 „
Mowraseed	929 „
Gram	4,711 „
Joowar	1,469 „
Barley	328 „

WHEAT AND SEED.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, ... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 8-5-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ... Rs. 7-5-6, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-13, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Ready ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8.

Francs 3 m-s. do.	176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	132⅜.
Do. Shanghai	169½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	150⅜ to 150⅝. Rs.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-9-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 12.

To-day being the last day of the June settlement there was nothing doing in Cotton Mill shares for forward delivery.

A few transactions for cash were however reported as under:—

A big lot of Tata Iron and Steel shares was placed at Rs. 102¾.

Alcock and Ashdown shares changed hands at Rs. 239.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 560 and Gujarat Railway at 100 (New Issue.).

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93¾.

4 per cent. Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May	1913	Rs. 25,41,58.000
May	1914	Rs. 22,13,22.000
May	1915	Rs. 17,26,33,000

THE DISINFECTING ACTION OF COPPER.

Mr. Rafidin Ahmedi sends the following interesting communication to the "College" of Calcutta, from the State University of Iowa, U.S.A.:—

I used to wonder why the Brahmins use copper vessels for keeping water during their Puja ceremonies. Why not tin or zinc receptacles? My Hindu friends tell me old Hindu writings direct water to be kept in copper vessels. Was the knowledge of the ancient Hindus simply empirical or rational?

My professors in the College of Dentistry tell me that copper cements and copper amalgams are increasingly coming into prominence as filling materials for decayed teeth, owing to the germicidal action of copper salts. Let us consider a few of the evidences.

Bacteriologists recognize that copper salts possess a distinctly toxic action on microorganisms partly from their coagulating albumen and combining with certain of the constituents of the tissues. Rideal and Bains (Journal of Sanitary Inst. 1904, 594) obtained sterilization of bacillus typhosus, coli and S. pyogenes aureus in 24 hours. Basset Smith (Jour. Preventive Medicine July 1904) found that in a bright copper vessel bacillus typhosus was still living at 12 hrs. but was dead at 24 and that of ordinary water organisms 1020 per c. c. at first, only 8 per c. c. (none of them liquifying) were left after 24 hrs. He concluded that clean iron or zinc was nearly equal to copper in first efffect but soon lost the power by oxidation.

Springer and Springer (Chem. Ztg. 1910, 34, 585, 595) made experiments with putrefactive bacilli, such as proteus vulgaris or clostridium foetidum, which showed "that Copper Salts were very strongly antiseptic; even when present to the extent of 1 to 2000,000 a perceptible action was observed." The Springers conclude that copper salts should be useful remedies in diseases characterized by increase in the number of putrefactive bacilli. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reported in 1904 that 1sq. cm. of bright copper per c. c. of water was sufficient to exterminate uroglena and some forms of spirogyra and Kraemer showed that the same treatment destroyed colon and typhoid bacilli in 4 hours, while colloidal copper was quickly fatal to these organisms. For household purification, he commended the use of strips of copper about 3½ sq. inch to each one quart (2 cems. to 100 c. c.) immersed in water for 6 to 8 hours. This was suggested in 1904. Does it sound new to you, my Hindu friends!

We all know of the common use of copper salts, killing agricultural parasites, e.g., that of the sulphate for soaking seeds and against potatoe blight, also verdigris (acetate), 'Paris green' (arsenite), copper-lime-sugar and copper-soap washes for trees and 'Bordeaux mixture' (copper sulfate plus lime) for vines and other crops.

Kronoke and Schumberge (Chem. Ztg. 1900, ii, 203) consider cuprous chloride to be more active in the purification of water. American investigations also conclude that copper sulfate "is not so efficient as chloride compounds, is more seriously affected by carbonates and is much more expensive" (U. S. Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper 229, 1909).

Copper sulphate was tried out at the Waelban works of the Antwerp Water Company. It was found that there was a rapid destruction of organisms, especially Endorina; and the latter were killed by the presence of one part of copper sulphate per million. (This is equal to 1 part of copper in 4 million parts of water). Another result was the disappearance of most crustacea. (Journal of Gaslighting 1906, 96, 813.)

I could quote evidence ad infinitum. But what is the use of quoting somebody else? We Indians ought to have been the first in experimenting rationally on copper. My idea is simply this, let us walk with our eyes open and not let the foreigners get the idea from us and then stamp their name on it. Shall we do it?

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

STORY OF ITS ORIGIN.

The idea of the Victoria Cross originally suggested itself to one of the most unpopular of the Secretaries of State for War, and the first to hold that usually thankless office, Henry Pelham-Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle, says the "Westminster Gazette." It was in January 1855 that the Duke wrote to the Prince Consort suggesting the decoration, but by the time specimens were ready for submission to the Queen, Lord Panumure was at the War Office, and it was to him that her Majesty suggested the substitution of the words "For Valour" for the original motto, "For the Brave," as the latter might lead people to infer that none was brave in her Army and Navy save the wearers of the Victoria Cross.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SUGGESTION.

Queen Victoria was not so happy when she tried to arrange a designation for those in receipt of the coveted decoration. "V.C.," she wrote, "would not do. K.G. means a Knight of the Garter. C.B. a Companion of the Bath. M.P. a Member of Parliament, ... in all cases designating a person. No one could be called a 'Victoria Cross.' V.C., moreover, means Vice-Chancellor at present. D.V.C. (Decorated with the Victoria Cross) or B.V.C. (Bearer of the Victoria Cross) might do. The Queen thinks the last best." Posterity has not thought so, and no one to-day, with V. C. after his name, is mistaken for a Vice-Chancellor.

VICTORIAN STAMPS USELESS.

Postage stamps of Queen Victoria's reign will not be valid after the end of this month in Great Britain. Stamps bearing the effigy of King Edward VII. may still be used.

Any of the last issue of Queen Victoria adhesive stamps, or of certain impressed stamps of that reign which have hitherto been valid, can be exchanged after the end of June for current stamps of equivalent value if application is made at Somerset

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D-25

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRADE.

AN ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

According to the report on the trade between Assam and the adjoining foreign tribes and countries, the total valu of imports during the year 1914-15 was Rs. 19,63,396 against Rs. 18,72,865 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 90,531 or 4.8 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of animals, dyeing materials hides and skins, musk, spices and blankets. The total exports amounted to Rs. 16,46,659 representing an increase of Rs. 31,710, the greater part of which occurred under metals, silk and betelnut. About 96 per cent. of the total transfrontier trade is carried on with Bhutan and the value of import trade with this country rose by Rs. 89,040. An offer of higher prices for ponies and a larger demand for horned cattle in the previous year apparently stimulated the Bhutias to visit the plains in larger numbers.

The principal articles of imports were:—ponies (Rs. 1,11,033), horned cattle (Rs. 43,932), oranges, hides, skins, lac, musk, ghee, spices, wax and woolen goods. The value of oranges imported fell owing to a partial failure of the crop in the hills and the market for lac was poor. The value of exports rose by over Rs. 38,000, the exports of silk having risen considerably, while the value of the exports of salt and dried fish declined.

Petty trade with the Aka and Dalla tribes shows signs of increasing and the import trade with the Abor, Mishmi and other tribes expanded from Rs. 63,088 to Rs. 81,525. Mishmi Titta, a kind of dye, is mainly responsible for this increase. The value of this commodity increased from Rs. 8,527 to Rs. 30,126. There was keen competition for its purchase, a Parsi firm at Sadiya being the largest buyer. Imports of rice and wax also expanded, but the trade in musk fell somewhat. Export trade as a whole decreased by about Rs. 9,000. No taxes on imports are known to have been levied by any foreign tribe on goods crossing the British frontier. Ten per cent ad valorem in addition to royalty is realised on musk, wax and Mishmi Titta at Sadiya.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

At the Calcutta Share Market to-day moderate business was transacted in jute mill shares at full rates. Alliance and Belvedere were in strong demand, while Kanknarrah and Kamarhatty maintained their position. Tea shares changed hands to a small extent at steady rates. In other directions there was not much doing.

The following sales were made:—

Coal Bansjorah 8, Burra Dhemo 9/6, Raneegunge 23/4, 23/8, 23/12.

Jute Alliance 195, Auckland (ord) 115, 116; Barnagore (ord), 87, 88; Belvedere ord, 154, Budge Budge ord 295, 296; Clive (ord) 75, 76; Delta ord, 221, 223, 224; Empire ord, 14/4, 14/8, Howrah ord, 150; Kamarhatty ord, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185; Kanknarrah ord, 304; Lawrence ord 156, 157; Reliance ord, 137.

Tea, Chandpore 137, Loobah 61, 62; Phoenix 69, 70; Titabur 141, 142.

Miscellaneous—Anglo Oriental Steam 8/4, 8/8.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 93/10.

A small change conducing to the convenience of private individuals cashing remittance transfer receipts has just been introduced to meet a complaint that has been made to the effect that such receipts have not hitherto been negotiable. The existing restrictions are now to be reduced to the extent of allowing remittance transfer receipts to be payable on an endorsement in favour of a recognised bank.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

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When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C 7

POLICE V. PARSI YOUTHS.

SEQUEL TO MOTOR CYCLE COLLISION.

SAME LAW FOR EVERYBODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. M. Guider, Inspector of Police, charges Mr. Dadabhai Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai and his brothers Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji with having on the 27th April, 1915, assaulted police sepoy No. 2038, in the execution of his duty. Dadabhai and Cursetji are further charged with attempting to escape from lawful custody, while Mr. Byramji is charged with attempting to help them to escape.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Cauty, Superintendent of Police, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, defended.

Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala, a mill-owner, witness for the defence, in the course of his examination by Mr. Wadia, stated that on the evening of the 27th April he was driving in a motor car with Mr. Byramji to the Asian Club of which he was a member. He pulled up as he approached the Yacht Club, because he saw a carriage held up and lot of people collected. The carriage belonged to the father of the accused. Both the witness and Mr. Byramji then got down and went up to the carriage. They saw Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Cursetji in the carriage. Both of them got out of their carriage and informed them that a police sepoy got very excited and used foul language towards them, and narrated the incidents connected with Mr. Merwanji's collision. They said some Goanese cook who knew Mr. Merwanji had in the first instance informed them of the accident and on their coming to the scene of the accident and inquiring what was the matter, they found the police sepoy in a very excited condition. Mr. Cherry to whom belonged the carriage with which Merwanji's motor bicycle had collided, had seen Merwanji and the matter had been settled between them. Merwanji had accordingly left. No policeman objected to his going away. The policeman was enraged because his number had been taken and he arrested Dadabhai and Cursetji.

SEPOY WAS FURIOUS.

Continuing the witness said that Mr. Byramji told the sepoy that he was an honorary magistrate, to which the sepoy replied he knew that. Mr. Byramji told the sepoy that he would personally be responsible for the brothers being present at any police enquiry, and took his card and offered it to the sepoy, but the sepoy would not take it.

Mr. Wadia: What did the sepoy say?

Witness: He said that they were his prisoners, and he would not let them go.

Mr. Wadia: What did Mr. Byramji then do?

Witness: He directed the coachman to take the carriage to the Apollo Bunder to pick up his sister, and Dadabhai and Cursetji got into the carriage, while we got into the motor car, and went to Apollo Bunder just opposite to Green's, where the carriage had meanwhile driven up, and Byramji asked his sister to get into the carriage. Sepoy No. 2098 was standing near the head of the horses. The sepoy was furious. He was making all sorts of gestures and was shouting at the top of his voice, and was absolutely rude.

Mr. Wadia: What was he saying?

Witness: He wanted to take charge, he said, of his prisoners, and evidently wanted to march them.

Mr. Wadia: What did Mr. Byramji then do?

Witness: As the sepoy would not let the carriage go, he asked his brothers to get into his motor car. The sepoy then came up to the motor car and would not let it start. Mr. Byramji asked the sepoy to accompany them to the Police Station.

Mr. Wadia: Do you remember what Mr. Byramji told him?

Witness: He said, "come along" or something like that. I do not remember the exact words.

Mr. Wadia: Did you see any one assaulting the sepoy either near the motor car or at the carriage near Green's?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Did you ever see the third accused assault the sepoy?

Witness: Never.

The witness continuing said, the idea of the sepoy was not to let the motor car go and so he got on the footboard and got hold of the steering wheel. The car began to move zigzag and the witness told Mr. Byramji that it was risky, both for the occupants and outsiders. Mr. Byramji pushed the sepoy's hands from the steering wheel.

"MARA, MARA."

Mr. Wadia: Did Mr. Byramji attempt to run away?

Witness: Not in the least. In fact Mr. Byramji could not move because the sepoy absolutely stopped the car from moving.

Mr. Wadia: Did you see Mr. Byramji give a blow to the sepoy?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: What happened next?

Witness: Just when we were starting a soldier stepped from the crowd, and took his stand at the back of the car. He jumped just as the car was moving, and told Mr. Byramji to stop in the name of the King, as he had the King's uniform on. Mr. Byramji told him to mind his business.

Mr. Wadia: What did the sepoy do?

The Witness: Just as we were approaching the Yacht Club, the sepoy undid his belt, and shouted out, "mara mara," and started waving the belt partly in the air and beating it partly on the footboard.

Mr. Wadia: Did you notice the uniform of the sepoy?

Witness: Yes, it was intact.

Mr. Wadia: What happened when you went to Sergt. Frost at the Wellington Fountain?

Witness: Mr. Byramji said he had nothing to do with the matter. That he was absolutely out of the whole affair, but as there was a row between the police sepoy and his brothers, he had brought them to the police.

Mr. Wadia: What did Mr. Frost do?

Witness: I think he was rather rude. He said, "Don't talk, come to the Police Station." The soldier was at this time at the back of the motor car and he got down on Mr. Frost telling him to do so.

Mr. Wadia: What happened at the Police Station?

Witness: Mr. Guider arrived there some 5 or 6 minutes after us. Mr. Frost put one or two questions to the first and second accused and took down the answers on a piece of paper. No statement was taken. Mr. Byramji complained about the behaviour of the sepoy, when he said, he would charge Mr. Byramji as well.

Mr. Wadia: Did Mr Guider say anything?

Witness: He simply questioned the sepoy and said, "I am sorry Mr. Jijibhai, I shall have to arrest all of you."

Mr. Wadia: What did you say?

Witness: I said, "how do I come in?"

Mr. Guider made enquiries of the policemen, who said, the witness had done nothing, when Mr. Guider informed the witness, that he would not charge him.

The witness having stood bail for the accused they were released.

Mr. Wadia: To your knowledge on the 27th April, did No. 2038 or 1616 say that the first and second accused made Merwanji run away?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: It is alleged that the soldier jumped into the motor car after Mr. Byramji gave blows to No. 2038. Is that true?

Witness: No. Absolutely untrue.

Mr. Wadia: It is alleged by Bombardier Morris, that he ran after the motor car which was running away?

Witness: No, he boarded the car immediately.

Mr. Wadia: Bombardier Morris says he ran after the car, and said, "Stop hitting that sepoy?"

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Was there any conversation between Mr. Morris and Mr. Byramji before reaching the Wellington Fountain?

Witness: No. Morris was asked to get out of the car at the Wellington Fountain, when he told Mr. Byramji, that he must be administering very poor justice as a magistrate. Mr. Byramji asked him to repeat it, but he would not do so.

Mr. Wadia: Did the sepoy ever shout out when he was on the motor car footboard, saheb, saheb, I am hit.

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Is it true that Mr. Byramji refused to go to the Police Station when asked by Sergt. Frost to do so?

Witness: It it not true. He only said, "I am not in it, I have only brought my brothers here?

Mr. Wadia: It is alleged that at the Police Station, Mr. Byramji said that he could not be arrested as he was a magistrate?

Witness: No, he only asked to be saved the indignity of an arrest, when Mr. Guider replied that the "law was the same for everybody."

Mr. Wadia: Did you hear Mr. Byramji say: "Bloody black swine or bloody black eye."

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Do you know Dadabhai?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wadia: Have you ever seen him use spectacles?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: What dress was Dadabhai wearing at the time?

Witness: He was in Parsi clothes and had a Parsi turban.

HOW DID THE ROW BEGIN?

In reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith, in the course of his cross-examination, Mr. Bottlewala said that the police sepoy was not told to get on the coach-box, he got on just before the carriage started towards the Bunder. Witness would have seen him running after the carriage, if he did so. The sepoy did not run after the carriage. The police sepoy knew that they were going to the Bunder.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did either of the sepoys give reasons for wanting the accused march in custody.

Witness: No reason was given. We got certain explanation from the first and second accused. They spoke to us in the presence of the sepoys.

The Court: What did the sepoy say?

Witness: He simply said they were his prisoners, and he would not let them go.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Do you know why the crowd had collected?

Witness: Because the sepoy was shouting out. He was the principal figure there. His idea was to disgrace them by marching them on foot to the Police Station.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Why do you say that?

Witness: Because he would not let them go in their carriage or in the motor car.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Am I correct in assuming that when you came the carriage had stopped, the sepoy was on the ground and all was quiet?

Witness: That is right.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear the third accused call his sister?

Witness: I did not hear.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: When did the row begin?

Witness: As a result of Mr. Byramji telling his brothers to get into the carriage.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Do you know Mr. Knight?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did any European gentleman speak to Mr. Byramji?

Witness: I did not see. There were lot of Europeans, Hindus and Parsis in the crowd.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did the third accused order the sepoy to get away from the front of the car?

Witness: He told the policeman to come along. I do not know if there was any direct invitation. He simply said, come along. The sepoy was just in front of the car and then got on the footboard.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you know that the soldier was in the car, when it was moving?

Witness: I saw him jump at the back of the car. I was seated in the front next to the driver. He came from the crowd.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you tell the thir accused that a soldier had got into the car?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did the soldier lean and speak to the third accused?

Witness: No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see Mr. Byramji push the hands of the sepoy from the steering wheel?

Witness: I did see him remove the sepoy's hands so as to allow the car to move straight.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did he touch any part of the sepoy's body?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see the sepoy get on the ground and get back on the car?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: We have evidence to say, that he did.

Witness: I am quite positive.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was there a large crowd?

Witness: Yes, until the time we left.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: They were shouting?

Witness: They were furious at the sepoy's behaviour—simply because he was in the wrong.

THE TORN UNIFORM.

The Court: Were the people shouting?

Witness: Yes, expressing their disapprobation.

The Court: There was nobody to take the sepoy's part?

Witness: Nobody could have been on his side.

The Court: When the police sepoy was holding the horse's head, the third accused pushed him?

Witness: No.

The Court: Are you prepared to swear to that?

Witness: Yes.

The Court: Did you see the police sepoy's uniform torn?

Witness: Yes, when I saw him at the Police Station.

The Court: When did you last see his uniform in good order?

Witness: All through.

The Court: When you saw him take out his belt, did you notice his uniform?

Witness: No, my attention was directed to the belt.

The Court: When did you see his uniform intact?

Witness: At Green's.

Re-examined by Mr. Widia:

Mr. Wadia: When you were in the crowd did you hear and see everything?

Witness: No. I had to explain details to the people standing by.

Mr. Wadia: I take it that your answers "no," to any question, means "as far as you saw and heard."

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: When you say that the third accused did not push the sepoy's hands from the horse's head—you mean so far as you saw?

Witness: He may have done so when I was talking to others.

A SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Manekji Rustomji Bilimoria, a solicitor, of the Bombay High Court, was the next witness on behalf of the defence. In reply to Mr. Wadia, he said that on the evening in question, he was driving to the Apollo Bunder. He noticed Mr. Byramji holding a discussion with a police sepoy and then he passed on towards Green's. Mr. Bilimoria saw Mr. Byramji's carriage and noticed the police sepoy holding the horse's head and not letting the carriage proceed. He noticed that the sepoy was behaving rudely. This witness saw the sepoy challenging Mr. Byramji to strike him. He was saying "maro." The witness did not see Mr. Byramji push the sepoy.

Mr. Kirk-Smith did not cross-examine this witness.

The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday, the 24th at 3-30 p.m.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, June 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. P. St. C. More and Majo. G. H. Stewart, both I.M.S., revert to military duty.

Arms Act exemptions shall cease to apply to Messrs. Coffey, Bombay, and Hessing, Poona.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. J. Macbrayne, 15th Sikhs, officiates as inspecting officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Stott has been appointed to the Military Accounts Department and posted as Military Accountant, 2nd Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Edward Maclagan of the Co-operation Committee reverts to the Punjab, Mr. F. W. Johnstone to the Foreign and Political Department, Mr. A. E. English to Burma, Mr. F. F. Lyall to Bihar and Mr. K. B. Ewbank to Bombay.

Mr. Natesa Aiyar officiates for Sir Aurel Stein as Superintendent, Archaeology, Frontier Circle.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Lieutenant (Infantry):—C. B. Oakley.

To be 2nd-Lieutenant (Cavalry):—W. F. Sargisson.

To be 2nd-Lieutenant (Infantry):—D. T. Dunn, R. L. Turner, M. O. Angelo, J. A. Geopal, J. P. Sulley, A. R. Blake and F. C. M. Cruickshank.

Major C. B. Harrison, I.M.S., is transferred to the temporary half pay list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Bowden of Bassein and Engineer Gadden of Bombay are granted extensions in their resective appointments till further notice.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Watson is transferred from the O. R. Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway as Deputy Traffic Manager.

The survey of the Bassien-Agasti-Birar Railway has been sanctioned.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 12.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case on Friday, the time of the Special Commissioners during the latter half of the day was mainly taken up with recording the statements of the accused, eight of whom made their statements.

MEHTA ANAND KISHORE.

(1) Mehta Anand Kishore denied that Amar Singh and Ram Saran Das stopped with him on 15th January 1915, or that the latter had introduced him to the former or again that he gave Amar Singh the address of Kidar Nath. He never got American dollars changed for Rs. 325 for Amar Singh, though he admitted selling gold on Amar Singh's behalf for Rs. 1,013 on the 28th or 29th January without suspecting that it might be stolen property. He had denied the knowledge of the transaction before the Police out of fear. He knew Amar Singh only casually and as a customer. The accused put in a long written statement also, explaining and amplifying the above points.

BAJ SINGH.

(2) Baj Singh said that he returned to India from America via Siberia and then by the Matana Maru. He did so on account of illness. He was never a member of the Ghadar party and denied all sympathy with the revolutionary movement or knowledge of the designs of the conspirators. He admitted having put up for one night with others at the Chubara of Nanak Singh in Amritsar on 4th January. He was not aware of any of subscriptions having been, however, raised and the revolution discussed in this Chubara that night. Neither had Kartar Singh shown them pistols and cartridges, nor had the accused given cartridges to Balwant Singh to send them to Mula Singh.

BISHAN SINGH.

(3) The statement of Bishan Singh, son of Jawala Singh, was similar to that of Baj Singh. He further disclaimed knowledge of association with Kirpal Singh, the police spy, and could not understand why Kirpal Singh had deposed against him. The present case was the work of the police.

BISHAN SINGH.

(4) Bishan Singh, son of Ishar Singh, was one of the Komagata Maru men. He was interned in his village and released on 27th January. He did not know Kirpal Singh and ascribed the proceedings against him to the bad reputation which he had long enjoyed with the police. He had come from America in Gurdit Singh's ship. He had been repeatedly hauled up simply to secure forfeiture of the heavy security on which he had been put. He was arrested without any incriminating article having been discovered at his house.

HARNAM SINGH.

(5) Harnam Singh of Padhana said he had never been to America but had returned to India from China by a Jardine Company boat in October last. He was not interned but was arrested at Lahore while passing through Gawal Mandi on his way to Malumal to purchase a bullock.

HAZARA SINGH.

(6) The statement of Hazara Singh of Dadhir was almost identical with that of Bishan Singh, son of Jawala Singh.

INDAR SINGH.

(7) Indar Singh said he returned to India in a Jardine Company boat from Hongkong in December last. He had no connection with the revolutionary party but was arrested by the police at Lahore while passing through Gawal Mandi on the way to his uncle's house, whom he had come to fetch to his village.

SHIV SINGH.

(8) Shiv Singh denied all knowledge of the Ghadar party in America or of its working. He was never present at any of the meetings organised by the party nor did he stop at Mool Chand's Dharmsala in Lahore. He had returned from America to marry, as his wife had died during his absence from India. But for two occasions he never left his village.

The Commissioners called upon the Government Advocate to argue if charges should be framed against the accused whose statements had been recorded that day.

Mr. Petman urged this and pressed for the framing of charges against all the eight.

Counsel for the defence replied to Mr Petman and argued that either there was no case against the eight accused or it was so weak that it did not justify the Court in framing charges.

Orders were reserved.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

LATER.

The Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, to-day passed orders about the eight accused whose statements were recorded yesterday. They discharged two of them (Anand Kishore and Harnam Singham of Padhana). As regards the remaining six they expressed their wish to hear their defence.

Anand Kishore was represented by Mr. Rauf Ali and Harnam Singh by Mr. R. A. Sahai.

The Court then proceeded to record the statements of the other accused.

DR. HARDIT SINGH.

(9) Dr. Hardit Singh, chemist and druggist, Amritsar, said he had put in meritorious service in the military department for which he received five medals. He did not keep the addresses of the members of the Ghadar party and denied any share in the conspiracy to which Mula Singh, approver, had deposed. He knew Mula Singh as a client only. While the accused admitted the finding of certain incriminating articles from his shop when it was searched by the police, he gave the explanation that a bundle of papers and another bundle were left at his shop by Mula Singh without the latter's telling the accused what their contents were. He treated Vir Singh, but did not take out any metallic pieces from the patient's wounds and was told that the wounds were due to lathi blows in a domestic quarrel. He did not know that Mula Singh was a returned emigrant.

NAURANG SINGH.

(10) Naurang Singh, tailor, Amritsar, said he did not know Kartar Singh nor had he given any one Mula Singh's address He did not lease either of two houses for Mula Singh. For one he referred Mula Singh to Dr. Hardit Singh and for the other to Kaka Singh. He did not receive sovereigns to prepare flags, but clothes for Mula Singh and his sister-in-law, as he told the police. Rao and other members of the party did not come to his shop. He had never seen any copy of the "Ghadar-Sandesa" except at the police station. Accused protested his loyalty and put in his loyal articles and compositions.

AMNA DAS.

(11) Amna Das of Barabanki, Oudh, cook of Rash Behari Bose, said he had been a Bengali's servant at Benares, Amritsar and Lahore since November 1914, whom he knew as Satish Chandra. He however, recognised Rash Behari Bose's photo as that of his master. He came to Amritsar and Lahore in February 1915, the Bengali having preceded him to Amritsar by a few days, while he preceded the Bengali to Lahore by two days. Accused gave a lengthy statement of the Babu's stay in various houses in Lahore and named those whom he had seen frequent the places. These were Amar Singh, Kartar Singh, three different Bengali Babus, Pingley, Dr. Mathra Singh and Sucha Singh. He himself knew nothing of their designs and consultations as they asked him to go out whenever they held meetings. He never saw bombs and arms at any of the houses. He never copied out or printed "Ghadar-Sandesa" and was not a servant of the murdered Mahant of Arrah.

RAM SARAN DAS.

(12) Ram Saran Das of Kapurthala made a long statement about his meeting Amar Singh, Kartar Singh, Pingley and Parmanand at Kapurthala, where Pingley told him that they had heard of his name in connection with the Delhi case and wanted to know if he would now do any work for the country, as they had returned from America to serve the country. Accused replied that his name had been unjustifiably mentioned in the Delhi case, that he had no sympathy with their mission and that he was not prepared to join them. He did not ask about the preparation of bombs nor was any reference made at the meeting to a Bengali expert in bomb-making. He denied all knowledge of the conspirators and their work, of his association with them or giving them chemicals for preparing bombs. He was never at any of their meetings. He only accidently saw Amar Singh pass by Ram Rakha's shop in Anarkali and called him for a few minutes; but never recommended Amar Singh to Ram Rakha as a reliable customer. Accused could not identify Rash Behari Bose's photo whom he had never seen. In fact his name was mentioned in the Delhi case simply because he refused to depose against Balraj in that case. If he had been given an opportunity to do so he would have certainly cleared himself.

KIDAR NATH.

(13) Kedar Nath of the "Khaberdar" press and newspaper, Lahore, denied acquaintance with Amar Singh approver, or of any seditious conversation with him, delivery of a revolver and offer of gun etc., to Amar Singh. He was not a member of the Ghadar party and had only gone to Hardwar for a few days, but never absconded, as he was regarded as a suspect for his criticism of police.

INDAR SINGH GRANTHI.

(14) Indar Singh Granthi, a returnned emigrant who had been interned in jail on his return to the Punjab, disclaimed having taken part in any seditious meetings that may have been held on the Korea and the Teshi Maru. He disowned connection with the papers produced by S. B. Sukha Singh and said the writing in code could not be decyphered with the help of key filed in court by some witness. He also repudiated part of the confession which the jailor of the Montgomery jail had produced as having been made by him.

The hearing of the Dumraon Raj case has been adjourned for twelve days, after which the Maharani of Rewah is to be examined on commission. An application has also been filed for examining the Maharaja of Benares on commission.

(Continued from Column 6.)

L. R. Fowle, L. F. Creman, R.J.F.P. Meade; second lieutenants R.A. Savory, R.G. Wreford. 89th Punjabis—Second Lieutenant S. V. Hasluck; 1st-5th Gurkhas—Major H. M. Battye, Captains G. Turner, W. K. Brown.

MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED.

14th Sikhs.—Second Lieutenants G. W. Hornsby, W. H. Lowry; 89th Punjabis—Lieutenant G. E. Masters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1st 5th Gurkhas—Lieutenant R. L. Beady.

WOUNDED.

1st 5th Gurkhas—Lieutenant Colonels G. H. Boisragon, E. B. C. Boddam, Major M. R. W. Nightingale.

CASUALTIES IN BURMA CONTINGENT.

VICTIMS TO ENEMY'S ASPHYXIATING GAS

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 10.

Mr. F. W. Teare (Harbour Master, Rangoon) of the Burma Contingent writes to his friend here telling him of the death in action of another member of the Burma Contingent named Miller, an engineer of Burma Oil Co. He himself (Mr. Teare) was among the unfortunate ones who were asphyxiated by the Germans and says he is not well. Two other Burma Contingent members have gone to the hospital suffering from the effects of the gas.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. the Earl of Caledon, 1 Life Guards.
Capt. H. R. Sandilands, Northumberlands.
Capt. G. F. Strickland, Sussex Artillery.
Capt. T. Wollcombe, Middlesex.
Lieut. L. Richard Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Charles, 5 Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Earle, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. O. Fry, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. K. Gill, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Hobert-Hampden, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. W. Meikle, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Oakes, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. O'Reilly, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. L. Penne, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Phipps Northants.
Second-Lieut. F. N. Pratt, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. L. Wells-Bladen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. G. Dewhurst, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. L. L. Smith. Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED IN CAMEROONS.

Major C. Maclaverty, West African Rifles.
Capt. V. B. Thurston, West African Rifles.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. A. Pepys, Essex.
Capt. D. Standring, Manchester.
Lieut. G. S. Lockwood, Manchester.
Lieut. W. G. Johnson, Manchester.
Lieut. P. C. Johnson, Manchester.
Second-Lieut. K. Makinnon, Manchester.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Parker, Manchester.

MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. H. Hodgson, Lincolns.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. Houlton, Suffolks.

LONDON, June 10.

WOUNDED.

Major G. H. Hammerton, Medicals.
Capt. L. W. Alexander, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Capt. W. R. F. Cooper, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Capt. A. L. Mowat, West Ridings.
Lieut. D. Carleton-Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. C. Bayne-Jardine, Artillery.
Lieut. M. Fryar, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. Bell, Durham Lights.
Second-Lieut. S. Thorburn, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. O. Tyrer, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Murray-Johnson, 1st Dragoon Guards
Second-Lieut. T. Forster, Northumbrian Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. G. Browne, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. Burdge, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Fawcett, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Thomas, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. A. Dobner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. Bothwell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. L. Whitehead, Londons.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. G. P. Legard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Marsham-Townsend, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. E. Yarrow, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Price, 16th Londons.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Ward, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Bateman, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Rickett, 12th Londons.

MISSING.

Capt. A. D. Gage, Flying Corps.
Capt. F. H. Prichard, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING. AND PRISONER.

Capt. E. D. Hanly, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Capt. C. F. F. Campbell, Scots Guards.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt. G. Wolfe, Royal Scots.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. Clifford, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. K. Fowler, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. I. K. Hamilton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Harris, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. H. R. West, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Hill, Durham Lights.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. J. Chapman, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Poole, 11th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. J. MacKinley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. Creed, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. G. S. R. Brown, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Aitkens, 7th Londons.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned:—

140th list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

14th Sikh Pioneers—Lieutenant H.R.L. Lawrence.

13th list from the Mditerranean force:—

KILLED.

14th Sikhs—Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Jacquos, Captain A. W. McRae, Lieutenants

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Girgaum (D Ward) District Congress Committee, Preliminary Meeting of members, Servants of India Society's Home, Sanchurst Road, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Co-operative Housing Association, Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HALL—On the 5th June, 1915 at Palghat, the wife of J. F. Hall, I.C.S., a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JARRETT—CAPPELL—On the 30th April, 1915, quietly, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, Major H. C. D. Jarrett, 19th Punjabis, son of Colonel H. S. Jarrett, C.I.E., and Mrs. Jarrett, to Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Albert J. Leppoc Cappell, K.C.I.E.

SILVER WEDDING.

GOOD—MacDONALD—On the 9th June, 1890, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Scott, Edwin Albert Good to Georgina (Ina), daughter of the late William MacDonald of Aden and Bombay.

DEATHS.

RENNIE—At Bannu, N. W. F. P., on the 2nd June, 1915, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieut. D. Rennie, L.A.S.C., attached 25th Cavalry F. F. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the regiment.

JELLY—At the European Civil Hospital, Allahabad, on the 5th June 1915, Charles Thomas Jelly, late of the Telegraph Department, aged 74 years, 6 months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June, 14.

146.—Parades:—
Mondays.—"G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N. C. Officers, "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C" & "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-30 p.m. at Head-quarters.
D. Coy. at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. Dress. Drill Order with helmets, rifle and side arms.
Tuesdays.—"B" Coy. at Head-quarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" & "B" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana.
Wednesdays.—"C", "E" & "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" & "F" Cos. at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C" & "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m.
D. Coy. at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets rifles and side arms.
Fridays.—"G" & "B" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 7-30 a.m.

156.—In accordance with I. A. Order No. 292 dated 7th June 1915. The undermentioned N. C. Officer & Volunteers Bombay Vol. Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—
Lce Sergt. A. C. Ferguson.
Vol. T. Ferro.
Vol. J. Sausman.

197.—Corps order No. 140 dated 23rd April 1915 as far as it refers to No. 8390 Vol. M. Forbes, "H" Coy. is cancelled.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"C" Coy.—Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 16th, Thursday 17th, Friday 18th, Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188.—Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of the above association will be held in the office of the Bombay Improvement Trust to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Talmaki will read his paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning" (Part I.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay on Friday, the single attack being reported from Umerkhadi. The total number of deaths from all causes was 43, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1550, out of which 18 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 6, C Ward 5, D Ward 2, and E Ward 4.

GIRGAUM (D WARD) DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting of those who have signed the requisite form for membership of the Girgaum (D Ward) District Congress Committee, will be held this evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to appoint the office-bearers etc. and to send an application for affiliation to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

A DARING BURGLAR.

Mr. K. C. Ashburner, residing at Waudby Road, Fort, reports to the Police that about midnight on Friday, he heard a call from a room in his house in which a friend of his named Sorabji Dadabhoy Bomanji was sleeping alone. On going inside the room he found Sorabji lying in his bed with his hands and feet tied to the bed-posts and the counterpane thrown over his face. Sorabji stated that a man came there, covered his eyes with his hands and threatened to kill him if he spoke anything. The man then tied him up and went to break open a cupboard, but on hearing Mr. Khursedji move about, he absconded, leaving a knife and some implements of housebreaking behind.

Syed Ameer Syed Ibrahim, a fitter in the Bombay Port Trust, reports to the Police that his house in Huzria Street was broken into during his absence and ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 511, stolen.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ROBBED BY HIS OWN BROTHER

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj disposed of a case in which Inspector Jones charged Rupchund Gubji with stealing ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to his brother Jumbo Gubji.

The facts of the case were that the complainant, who lived with his brother at Bhendi Bazaar, found on 29th of May, his ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, stolen. He informed the Police and on 10th June the accused was arrested.

The accused admitted having stolen the ornaments and selling them to a Marwari.

His Worship, taking into consideration his young age and the fact that this was his first offence, ordered him to receive twelve stripes.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT NIGHT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Powell charged Mahomad Abdul, a Mahomedan, with housebreaking at night in the house of Shaikh Abdul Shaebudi, residing at Nishanapada Road.

It appears that on Thursday last at 10-30 p.m. the complainant went out after locking his room. But after a short time he received information that somebody had broken the lock and entered his room. He immediately returned to his room and found the accused standing in a corner. He caught him and handed him over to the Police.

As the accused had six previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SAD TRAGEDY AT APOLLO BUNDER.

YOUNG BOY'S FATAL FALL WHILE PLAYING.

A sad tragedy occurred at the Apollo Bunder, yesterday afternoon, when a six year old son of Mr. A. B. P. Simkins, an exchange broker, residing in the Watson's Annexe, lost his life under extremely painful circumstances. It appears that the child, who was affectionately called "Boodha" by his parents and relations, had been to the Carlisle Chambers to play with his friends. He was playing on the fifth floor of the Chambers, when he went on to the glass sky-light, which got loose from the wooden frame holding it and the child fell with it on to the first floor. He fell from a height of over fifty feet and besides sustaining serious injuries through the fall he was very badly cut up by the glass which had come down with him. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where the unfortunate child succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission.

MARATHA EDUCATION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PAREL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Maratha Education and Co-operative Society's schools was held yesterday at Parel when Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, presided.

From the report presented, it appeared that at present there are 110 students in the school, eighty of whom attend the day school and thirty night school.

The expenses of the school are Rs. 1,200 and the average income was Rs. 300, a deficit of Rs. 900 to be made up every year.

After Mrs. Chunilal H. Setalvad had distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech he wished every success to the Society in their efforts to spread education among the mill-hands. He stated that their condition would never improve unless they would be able to throw off their drinking and gambling habits. They should avoid litigation as far as possible, and should refer their disputes to arbitrators. They should avoid going into the hands of law touts. All these could not be done unless education was more widely taken advantage of by the mill-hands. In different chawls and localities small schools should be established, and co-operative societies were necessary to save them from the clutches of money-lenders. The Kamgar Sabha was doing very good work among them. The President also referred to the good work done by Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, for the mill-hands.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION OF DEAF MUTES

Last year's Report of this institution, which is located at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, states that the number of pupils on the rolls was 18 at the close of the year, leaving a decrease of 8 from the number in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to some of the bigger boys having accepted employment, and to the smaller ones having joined schools nearer their own towns. All the children in the institution are said to be making good progress in articulation, lip-reading and other subjects of the school curriculum.

It is one of the rules of the Institution to admit only children whose ages range from 5 to 16 years. But at the opening of the second term in June, the authorities departed from this rule, and admitted, as a special case, a European deaf-mute from Karachi aged about 25. This individual has had an interesting career. His father, who served as a doctor in the Indian Mutiny died recently, and William Parkinson, who has absolutely no relations, was befriended by a Mahomedan whose wife served William's father as an ayah when William was a child. His Excellency the Viceroy takes a sympathetic and practical interest in the youth and contributes Rs. 15 per month towards his maintenance. Latterly William has been in indifferent health and is now laid up in the E. G. Hospital. He is of a shy and retiring disposition, very quiet, amenable to discipline. He evinces some aptitude for industrial training. He has taken very kindly to carpentry and can turn out some work on the lathe.

In view of the meagre funds at its disposal and the increasing demands on its resources, the Institution is appealing to the public for adequate support.

SOME OF OUR EYE-WITNESSES.

Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett — Eyewitness with the Forces in the Dardanelles. Formerly a war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Sir W. Maxwell Aitken — Eyewitness with the Canadians in France. M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

Earl Percy — One of the Eyewitnesses with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY AT POONA.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

The Members of the Servants of India Society from all over India assembled on Saturday at 8-30 a.m. at their headquarters to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the institution, the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastriar, senior member of the Society from Madras presiding.

The function, which opened on Saturday, is to last for the following five days, terminating on the 16th instant. This year's anniversary is the first held under the new President and in which the familiar figure of the Society's founder is sorrowfully missed. Nevertheless, there was an enthusiasm throughout the proceedings.

The programme of this morning consisted only in the President giving out some formal advice and certain hints to the gathering as to how the work of the Society could be made more popular and the objects for which the institution was established could be best fulfilled.

The meeting then dispersed, reassembling at 3 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his speech which consisted of a short history of the institution and the work it had carried on from its inception, and added that it was a source of inspiration to those ambitious young men who cared to make patriotism, their profession and pride.

The President having concluded his address, the gathering broke up postponing their next meeting till after supper when they discussed various resolutions and several points, amongst which were some concerning the future working of the Society. The consideration of these points will be continued, item by item, during the remaining four days.

All the members who have arrived for the anniversary are accommodated at the headquarters. A full-size portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale, specially prepared for the occasion was exhibited in the hall.

AN APPEAL TO THE SHIA COMMUNITY

We are asked to publish the following:—

The Paisa Fund which was established under the auspices of the Shia Conference is now fairly well-known to the Shia community. To state briefly the object of the Fund is to collect every month from the Shia brethren one pice per head and to utilise the funds thus raised in assisting poor Shia students in their education, whether that education is imparted through the medium of English or Arabic. It is hardly necessary to add that on the spread of education alone depends their spiritual and material progress. To pay one pice per month for the object in view is not a difficult matter to the poorest of the poor. There must be at least 10 lakhs of Shias in this country. If half of them pay one pice each every month, the Conference will have funds at its disposal amounting to at least about Rs. 7,000 per mensem and, given good management, will be able to support all its objects. The Fund was established four or five years ago but it has not yet made much headway owing to the apathy and inaction of the Shia community and lack of organisation. There is time yet to ponder over the situation and to make amends for the past. To facilitate collections sub-committees may now be organised at central places in all the Provinces under control of and in consultation with the General Secretary of the Fund. Local committees should also be formed in important towns and villages under their sub-committees. The latter shall also appoint Honorary Inspectors who will be paid out of pocket expenses and their duty will be to go round to supervise collections and organise local committees in promising localities. They will be supplied with rasid bahis and also copies of appeals to be read at mosques, Imambaras and religious gatherings. Charity boxes under seals of the Secretary or the President of the local committee shall also be placed for collections at Railway Stations and other places. In places where the Shia community is much too small for a local committee, a local Assistant Secretary shall be appointed. The work of collections need not keep a man occupied all the year round. It will be hardly a work for more than 20 days in a year if people can be persuaded to pay the annual subscription in one lump sum in advance. The collector of the largest amount will be presented with a gold medal at the next Shia Conference. Those who will furnish me with names and addresses of 100 Shia brethren residing in the Punjab, Madras and Bengal, fifty of whom are kind enough to reply to my letters, will be presented with watches but the list must contain five names from one locality and only one name from each house.

Communications should be addressed to S. Yaqubul Hasan, General Secretary, Paisa Fund, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMANN VARIETY COMPANY.

It is increasingly apparent that Bombay is very ready to respond to theatrical enterprise of any kind. Anything out of the beaten track of the common or garden picture show, interspersed by the variety turns of two or three artistes, immediately produces a big and enthusiastic first-night audience. And this at a time of year which should be, one supposes, deadly for the theatres. The prospect of seeing a new and talented company straight off the mail steamer, in a programme of the latest music hall sketches and popular vaudeville successes from London, packed the Excelsior in every part on Saturday night with an audience which was painfully anxious to enjoy itself,—ready to laugh at anything that was labelled comic and to cheer anything that looked like anything that smacked of the "dernier mode" in the London Halls. And the label had to be shown in big type to identify some of the humour!

We have no desire to be too critical in these hard times, but the new Bandmann Company will not perhaps take it amiss if we warn them not to be too elated by an easily won first night success. "Its a long, long way to Tipperary," and their programme will have to be touched up and revised considerably if it is to last all the way. We would suggest, as a start, the elimination of such an inanity as the sketch "A Savage Encounter," and the substitution of something less barnacled than Mr. Alfred Lester's hirsute-appendaged "Restaurant Episode." We are not very much advanced in Bombay but we are not still in the Ark! The audience took all the antiquated chestnuts on Saturday night very good-naturedly. They were out to enjoy themselves and some of them laughed over the paper-bag and champagne bottle wheeze as though they had never seen or heard of it before. But we cannot see surpassing success attending the repetition of this sort of thing. And there is no reason for it. There is plenty of talent in the Company. It is only necessary that the Direction should remember that we are *not* still in the Ark.

Nothing was more agreeable and attractive in the whole programme than the song-scenas and dances of the Rosslyn Sisters which came at the end. Here was real charm and attraction. It was an enjoyment even to watch the Miss Rosslyn in the "Chapeau bras" merely standing still; she is so pretty and graceful, and—owing, we suspect to a training in the ballet,—knows how to stand gracefully and does not know how to move without infinite grace of body and limb. The duet between this and another Miss Rosslyn with its gavotte-like quaint dance was delightful. The third Miss Rosslyn danced a "pas seul" which was all too short and only marred by a suspicion of fatigue. Fortunately whiskers don't grow on good dancing, so this is an item we can always wait for with gladsome expectation.

Mr. Tom Payne is a comedian, typical of the English stage. The audience immensely enjoyed his dialogue with a lady in the stalls. Mr. Payne is not surprisingly original, but he is funny and he quickly became popular. Miss Nellie Lomas is a very dainty little person and her song as a newly joined recruit "made good" by her own charm and a taking refrain rather than anything very astonishing in the words or the idea. Miss May Yates sang and danced—both indistinctly—and was presented with a lovely bouquet,—a surprisingly rapid triumph! An old favourite appeared in the person of Miss Dorothea Temple, who was very welcome.

Our dear old friend, Mr. Gordon Stamford, presided over the orchestra with his usual efficiency and individuality. We hope, however, that is not to be the end of him. The entertainment could do well with one or two of his delightful little sketches.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COY.

The London Costume Comedy Company give an unpretentious but agreeable sort of drawing-room entertainment at the Palace of Varieties this week. They opened on Saturday night to a packed house, there was again a large audience last night, and the Company had a most encouraging reception on both occasions. The four artistes who comprise the company have, we think, all been here before and should be well remembered. The most popular items on the programme are the concerted numbers performed by Messrs. Leith Harvey and Oliver Farrow and Miss La Roche, and their "Cock Robin" skit. "Who Smashed the Kaiser," of course brought down the house. Mr. Farrow possesses a very fine bass voice, which alone is worth hearing. He delighted the audience with his singing of the ever-popular "Drinking," and delighted them still more with "Van Tromp was an Admiral brave and bold" with the new verse which Mr. F. E. Weatherby has written *a propos* of the present-day situation in the North Sea. Miss Beatrice Mercer, who presides with grace and ability at the piano throughout the evening, will be remembered by Bombay theatre-goers for her beautiful and rich contralto voice, which is heard to great advantage in such favourite songs as "Out on the Rocks" and "My dear soul." Her two duets with Mr. Harvey "My old Kentucky Home" and "Come back to Erin" were also very popular. On Wednesday there will be a change of programme. The London Costume Comedy provides a welcome and quiet relief to the variety shows which we get week after week in Bombay, and should keep the Gaiety well-filled during the week.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. THE REST.

POONA, June 12.

The opening game of the Poona Cricket Season established a record, both in regard to time and scoring. The match began at 2 p.m., on Saturday, that is after lunch, and ended at 7-20 p.m. There are not many champions at the game in Poona at present. The old stagers are either lost or buried, but many who exerted themselves to-day gave promise of a better display in future. To-day's display, of course, can scarcely be accepted as a criterion of classic cricket for the simple reason that the fieldsmen on both sides were very slack, and batsmen had little to dread in the bowling. Holman, on the one hand, and Laverton on the other, certainly made good use of the leather, but the rest provided a picnic to the batsmen who let drive in all directions of the field. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there is still sufficient material to keep cricket going throughout the season, and it is to be hoped that the top-matches of to-day will keep up the reputation. The game ended in a win for The Rest by two wickets and 28 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

C. P. Carron c. May Graham b. Teates	28
A. W. Hartings c. Hider b. Holman	2
G. A. Laverton c. Stanbridge b. Holman	9
E. P. Hardy b. Holman	95
Capt. V. S. Jones l.-b.-w. b. Lidell	18
L. H. S. Carron st. Smith b. Greig	40
J. Essisnetts, not out	29
H. T. Awdry b. Teates	0
Capt. Popham	
Capt. R. G. Bacon	
Capt. Ensor	
Major Rid. Popham	
Did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wickets)	220

*Innings declared closed.

THE REST.

Major I. C. Edwards c. and b. Laverton	92
Major L. G. Greig c, Hartings b. Laverton	26
J. H. Liddell b. Hartings	37
J. W. Hider c. Carron b. Laverton.	1
G. N. Smith b. Hartings	14
C. Holman b. Hartings	0
Lieut. Yeld not out	10
Capt. Stanbridge b. Hastings	0
Capt. Teates c. and b. Laverton	43
Col. Boome not out	6
Capt. Reynolds	
E. N. Vansittarh (did not bat)	
Extras	10
Total (for 8 wickets)	248

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C. V GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Bombay Improvement Trust ground and ended in a win for the Government Telegraph Club by a wicket and 13 runs. Scores:—

Eastern Telegraph Club:—A. Fernandes, 30; J. Coutinho, 3; B. D'Silva, 12; C. Coutinho, 1; Frost, 4; Murray, 3; Bruno, 4; Bartlett, 1; Barco, 11; Pereira, 0; Albuquerque (not out), 6; extras 7.—Total 82.

Government Telegraph Club:—L. V. D'Souza, 6; F. Pereira, 1; J. V. Castell, 4; J. A. Francis, 23; P. Francis, 0; J. J. Fernandes, 17; J. Birtch, 16; D. Rodrigues (not out), 8; Reccani, 2; S. Pereira, 0; Jiggins (did not bat), extras 18.—Total 95.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C. V GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played yesterday on the Oval and the Telegraph Club won by 5 runs. Scores:—

Bombay City Police C.C.—Smith, 3; Gough, 1; Ferguson, 30; Foussonet, 0; Vardon, 1; Cauty, 15; Walton, 0; Saul, 3; Woods, 5; Mcculloch (not out), 17; Marshall, 3; extras 5.—Total 83.

Telegraph Club.—P. Francis, 13; F. Pereira, 0; P. J. Soares, 0; J. A. Francis, 8; L. V. D'Souza 3; J. J. Fernandez (not out), 40; J. Birtch, 6; D. Rodrigues, 2; O. Marcal, 4; Recanni, 0; S. Pereira, 7; extras 5.—Total 88.

FIXTURE—1915.

THE SHIPOWNERS' IMPERIAL C. C.

June 26—The Siddheswar Vijaya C. C.
July 4—The Union C. C.
July 10—The Esplanade High School.
July 17—The Elphinstone High School.
July 24—The Siddheswar Vijaya C .C.
August 1—The Young Muslim C. C.
August 7—The Esplanade High School.
August 8—The Goculdas Tejpal High School.
August 15—The Persian C. C.
August 29—The Diamond C. C.
September 4—The Goculdas Tejpal High School.

SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

FOOTBALL AND BILLIARDS.

The annual sports of the Kingston Grammar School took place at Kingston on May 15th in fine weather. For the "Victor Ludorum" prize Scogings, by winning the throwing the cricket ball, half-mile race, one mile race, and being second in the quarter-mile race, tied on points with Carruthers, who was first in the 100 yards race, quarter-mile race, and long jump, and second in high jump. Lovekyn was first in the House Championship with 142 points, Walworth being second with 118 points, and Queen Elizabeth third with 86 points. Lovekyn also won the inter-house relay race. The best performance of the afternoon was accomplished by Carruthers, who ran the 440 yards race in 63 1-5sec. on a rather rough grass track. The long jump of Carruthers, viz.—18ft. 1in., was distinctly creditable.

Much interest attached to a military team race held on the same day over a six miles course at Poole, Dorset. Private Phelan (Sherwood Foresters) was first man home in 38min. The next five were Private Wilmer, (Dorsets Private Frost (East Yorkshires), Lieutenant Ashington (East Yorkshires), Private Lissett (East Yorkshires), and Private Rose (Yorkshire and Lancashires) in that order. The East Yorkshire Regiment was first in the team placings with 46 points, the Dorset being second with 75 points, and the Sherwood Foresters third with 108.

The sixteenth annual inter-scholastic sports promoted by the Scottish A.A.A. were held at Celtic Park, Glasgow. The winners of the principal events were: Throwing the cricket ball—B. Brown (Ayr Academy), 110yds. 1ft. 9in.; 100 yards—M. Bain (Allan Glens), time 11 3-5sec.; putting the weight—C. Brown (Ayr Academy), 32ft. 8in.; broad jump—W. T. Allan, 18ft. 6¾in.; 120 yards hurdles—M. Bain (Allan Glens), time 18 2-5sec.; quarter-mile—G. Thomson (Allan Glens), time 57 4-5 secs.; mile—G. E. Thomson (Allan Glens), time 5min. 6 3-5sec.; 100 yards handicap (open)—W. C. Grant (Bellahouston), 3¼ yards start, time 11sec.; one mile handicap—Andrew Semple (Shettleston), 70 yards start, time 4min. 31sec.; 220 yards handicap (open)—W. Grant (Bellahouston), 9 yards start, time 24 1-5sec.

In a field of fifty-eight competitors Private A. Robshaw, of the Grenadier Guards, won the Brigade of Guards "Marathon" race of eleven miles five furlongs, over some very stiff country at Caterham in 74min. 45 secs., beating the second man Private Timmis, of the Irish Guards, by thirty yards. Private Moran, of the Irish Guards, who lost the trial when leading, but on again striking the correct course made up a lot of ground, was third. Next in order came Private Colly (Grenadiers), 4; Private Farrah (Grenadiers) 5; Private Hughes (Welsh Guards), 6; Private Wallace (Coldstream Guards), 7; Private Lingrigg (Grenadier Guards), 8; Private W. Banting (Grenadier Guards), 9; Private Pritchard (Welsh Guards), 10. Thirty others finished.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

W. A. Gardner, the old amateur International Association footballer, is on his way home from Australia to enlist. Gardner played against France in 1910-11-12, against Bohemia in 1910-11, and against Wales in 1912. He afterwards went to Australia to take up a scholastic appointment.

The match arranged between Celtic and the Rest of the Scottish League for the Belgian Relief Fund proved a very great success. Upwards of 60,000 people were present, and close on £1,000 was taken at the gate, so that the fund will materially benefit.

The game was started by the Lord Provost, and at the close he addressed the crowd, making an appeal for recruits.

The League team was a strong one, and seemed at the outset to have things much to their liking, but an error on the part of the goalkeeper, Gordon Kerr, gave a point to the Celts in ten minuts. McAtee got past Nellies, and sent the ball high for goal. Kerr caught it nicely, but dallying too long, McColl pushed him through goal. The point was not only kept in hand to half-time by the Celts, but though strongly assailed time after time, they resisted all attacks. Celtic: Shaw; McNair and Dodds; Young Johnstone, and McMaster; McAtee, Gallagher, McCall, McMenemy, and Browing, Scottish League Selected: Gordon Kerr (Queen's Park); Crossan (Heart of Midlothian) and Craig (Rangers); Gordon (Rangers), Riley (Falkirk), and Nellies (Heart of Midlothian); Low (Heart of Midlothian), Gourlay (Mortan), Reid (Airdrienians), Cunningham (Rangers), and Alan L. Morton (Queens's Park).

BILLIARDS.

The match of 18,000 up between Inman and Newman for £100, the latter with 2,000 points start, was continued at Messrs. Thurston's Leicester-square. Inman gave an excellent display in the afternoon, when he increased an unfinished break of 247 to 342, and subsequently put on 40's, 82, and 132, scoring 751 to 305 by Newman, whose chief break amounted to 192. Interval scores: Newman, 8,641, Inman (in play), 8,252. At night Inman scored 750 to 405, and when the game was adjourned had got within 44 points of his opponent. He made breaks of 150, 121, 171, 70, and 91, to Newman's best of 53, 180, and 42. Closing scores: Newman (rec. 2,000), 9,046; Inman (in play), 9,002.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The fortieth list of subscriptions paid towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund brings the total to date to Rs. 92,88,303-8-3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 14, 1915.

THE COTTON GAMBLING SCANDAL.

The colossal gambling in cotton futures, to which attention has been frequently drawn in our commercial columns, is such an acknowledged evil in all quarters, where *bona fide* trade in the raw material is carried on, that it is time that the governing authorities awoke to the responsibility of remedying the state of affairs our commercial correspondent has so graphically described. The evil influence of such gambling, carried on by a clique of dealers or speculators, has of late become so rampant that to us it is a matter of surprise that the authorities have not yet taken any action to stamp it out. Apart from the injury, which is inflicted on the cotton cultivators by reason of the manipulations of these syndicates in the open market, the industry itself suffers most grievously from year to year without in any way being able to remedy this mischievous state of affairs. No doubt the gambling is really an exotic from New York and was planted in our midst in the first instance by some of the large firms who deal in the raw staple. But while these carried on in moderation what by many is deemed a "legitimate" but *bona fide* speculation, more or less based on an existing market and the prospects of a rise or fall in the immediate or near future, their imitators have not only gone one better but have made it a regular branch of the trade, which it is certainly not.

Irrespective of the true condition of the prospects of the Indian cotton crop and the state of the market as to stocks, visible and invisible, and to the consuming powers of the country and the countries to which it is exported, these speculators rig the market solely and exclusively for their own speculative transactions, which run into lakhs of rupees! The broad result is that cotton factories have to buy their cotton, not at natural prices, or at the prices warranted by the law of supply and demand, but by such prices as the turn of the speculation may for the time determine. Any internal or external factor is good enough for these syndicates to bull or bear even for a few hours. The mere fact that the monsoon is delayed in its approach is a sufficient reason to send up the thermometer of cotton prices by many degrees. The belated monsoon may break the very next hour but what does it matter to them? It is sufficient that they have "hedged" for the time. Or it may be that there is the faintest of faint rumours of a parliamentary revolution in Tokio, a rebellion in China or a defeat of the Allies, or of the equivocal character of the Note of the President of the United States; any one of these, or others of a like character, are sufficient for manipulating prices as their speculative interests may for the hour require. Or perchance there is flashed over the wires a speculative move of the American gamblers at New York. Immediately it is worked upon like the tossing of a rupee,—heads or tails. If naught else, during the planting season in the States there are continuous reports of the extent of the acreage under cultivation or of the condition of the weather. They come in very handy for the manipulation of prices. In one case the morning business may open with a jump big enough to take away one's breath, and yet before the afternoon transactions come to be negotiated, an equally big leap downwards may take place, though nothing in the interval may have happened. And before dusk there may be again another rise or fall! The stranger, curious to watch the fluctuations of the market, becomes puzzled and bewildered and inquires whether it is possible that a sober, business community can indulge in these sensational and irrational freaks daily from morn to dewy eve? And he may stare incredulous if you answer him in the affirmative! But that is exactly the condition of the cotton trade on the Cotton Green or at the Exchanges, and notably at that hotbed of gambling, the Marwari Bazaar in Kalbadevi Road, from day to day during the busy as well as the non-busy season! There is neither rhyme nor reason in these speculations. They have really no foundation in any probabilities or possibilities. They are purely the creation of the mind which, for the time being fancifully dictates whether prices should go up or down!

But it is no use further elaborating what is an everyday occurrence in Bombay. Commercial ethics are at such a low ebb that one despairs at seeing any improvement in their standard, especially when we bear in mind that the cotton bureaus themselves are greatly to blame for permitting such illegitimate speculation. The finger of reproach is not undeservedly pointed at those from whom something better is expected, but who connive at or condone this state of affairs. What is more to be grieved at is that neither the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, nor the Millowners' Association have raised their voices against this colossal evil, which is a scandal to the commercial morality of the second city in the British Empire. Have both bodies declined in their independence and public spirit? It would seem so when we recall their protests and respresentations in matters of cotton years ago. They prate glibly about adulteration of cotton and appeal to Government. But what have they achieved by way of protest and remonstrance against a great and growing evil which is sapping the morality of the city in the matter of its staple trade and industry? We ask further, whether the State itself is discharging its duty towards society in this matter? Is not a Government bound legitimately to interfere in matters of trade where such trade is transparently poisoning the wells of decent commercial integrity and otherwise inflicting unnecessary material injury on those prosecuting the trade and the industry. It is time the Bombay Government awoke to the scandal of this gamble in cotton in the city, and put into motion, without further delay, the existing legislative machinery to arrest at once and stamp out a rampant and growing evil.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND INDIA'S FUTURE.

We had occasion some time back to comment on an important article by Sir William Wedderburn on the subject of Congress Organisation. We then stated that the immediate task resolved itself into the question how best India could take advantage of the moment, which will be presented in the immediate future, to carry out in England the propaganda by pressing the case for India, as set forth in the programme matured by the Congress, upon the attention of the Imperial Parliament and the British public. Few more momentous junctures have arisen in the history of India or of the British Empire and it is the duty of Indian leaders to take the tide by the flood. Another such favourable opportunity from the point of view of Indian interests will probably never come again. One strong hope for India lies in the fact that party considerations are for the time being held in abeyance and that an unprecedented change is observable in the mental attitude of the British people towards her affairs and aspirations. Mr. Charles Roberts first struck this welcome note of change when in November last he declared in the House of Commons that "India would occupy a place in our free Empire worthy alike of her ancient civilisation and thought, of the valour of her fighting races, and of the patriotism of her sons" and that she now claimed to be "not a mere dependent of, but a partner in the Empire." Mr. H. W. Forster was also then authorised by the Leader of the Opposition to associate his supporters with the sentiments thus declared. And anyone who has understood the significance of the recent great Guildhall meeting cannot doubt that the united assurance of Messrs. Asquith and Bonar Law and of Lord Crewe given on the occasion interpreted the feelings of the British people, who have been deeply impressed by the goodwill shown and the services rendered by the princes and people of India at a time of grave peril, and who, as Sir William Wedderburn feels sure in his latest suggestive contribution to "India," "will be prepared to give effect to India's legitimate aspirations, thereby binding permanently together the friends of peaceful progress in the East and in the West." But what is now wanted is that British statesmen should come to an agreement on a scheme of reform which will satisfy the reasonable expectations of India. Mere expressions of goodwill cannot satisfy India. In order to bring about such a result, says Sir William Weddernburn, prudent and well-directed action will be necessary both in India and in England. As long as Lord Hardinge, for whose retention the whole country has expressed a unanimous desire, is permitted to remain as Viceroy, we are confident that he will exercise the predominant influence in shaping and pressing for the adoption of such a scheme of reform. But on the other hand we must not lose sight of the fact that powerful bureaucratic influences will be, and already are, at work to resist all changes in the existing system of administration. Nevertheless, as Sir William rightly points out, it is essential that, when the Indian National Congress assembles next Christmas in Bombay it should formulate a programme which should have the general approval of the Viceroy and of the Imperial Cabinet. For "if the reforms proposed by the Congress are widely divergent from those contemplated by the authorities in India and in England, an inconvenient situation will be produced, unfavourable to a successful result." Therefore, the immediately important task for the Congress leaders, before finally adopting a programme is to make themselves acquainted with the views held by the authorities, and "if possible to arrive at an understanding as to the terms which might be made the basis for friendly discussion and compromise." With a view to such an understanding, Sir William thinks, opportunity exists in India for personal communication with the high officials, through the Indian Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. We have no doubt that advantage is being taken of this opportunity and that it will bear fruit. But there is one aspect of the situation in prospect to which we would draw especially the attention of the leaders of the Mahomedan community in Bombay at this juncture. The platform of the Congress and the Moslem League in main essential principles is now one. The case for India will be presented with irresistible force if unity of demand and unity of action between these two great representative bodies can be secured. The meeting of the Congress and the League in the same city at the same time would offer an unique opportunity for an invaluable conference of leaders with a view to the formulation of a programme fully backed by the representatives of all sects and communities, and for the selection of a joint deputation to go to England. Is that opportunity to be missed? The answer lies with those who have it in their power to prevent or assist the coming of the All-India Moslem League to Bombay. On them lies the heavy responsibility of choosing whether India is to be deprived of this unparalleled opportunity or not. And in considering the responsibility which thus rests upon them Bombay Moslems should not forget the importance to their community of securing also the sympathy and co-operation of the Congress leaders in pressing forward those questions which especially affect their community, one of which, in particular, is likely to become of supreme importance in the near future.

Notes of the Day.

A Mild Note.

If Reuter has given us a correct summary of the American Note to Germany it is difficult to understand why Mr. Bryan has left Mr. Wilson's Cabinet. The Note is not in the nature of an ultimatum, and while it expresses in very explicit and unanswerable language the wrongness of Germany's attitude and the iniquity of the crime of the sinking of the Lusitania without warning, it contains nothing in the nature of a threat of reprisals, and the Prince of Peace himself, much less one of his humble followers, might have signed it with a clear conscience. If Mr. Bryan believes in the policy of persuasion as opposed to that of force, here, one would have thought, was the very thing to suit his book. One cannot avoid the suspicion that, when discussing the terms of the Note, Mr. Wilson must have given way to some sort of severe expression out of keeping with the character of a Presbyterian elder, and alarmed Mr. Bryan into the belief that he was really going to say something offensive.

Not to Persuade.

Otherwise, we must take it, that in the policy of persuasion, you are not allowed even to persuade. There may be some sort of threat in the Note which Reuter has omitted to telegraph, but that is hardly likely. The Note, as described, is quite a mild document. It refuses to admit that a belligerent Power can abbreviate the rights of Neutrals by arbitrarily declaring a war zone. It states the incontrovertible fact that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern war. It asserts Germany's responsibility and the "indispensable principle" on which that responsibility rests, and emphasises that the United States is contending for nothing less high than the sacred rights of humanity. It declares that only actual resistance by the Lusitania could have justified the commander of the submarine in placing passengers in jeopardy, and it concludes by expecting Germany to respect the principles of International law and to respect and safeguard American lives. If there is anything in all that which Mr. Bryan can generally, definitely or specifically disagree with, he had better found a new religion, based on the principle of complete passivity, moral, mental and physical. How interesting it is, at this juncture, to recall Mr. Bryan's spirited justification of the right of the United States to supply belligerents with arms and munitions!

The Previous Note.

In view of Reuter's statement that the Note "very earnestly and solemnly renews the representations contained in the former Note" it may be interesting to give a summary of the points contained in the latter. (1) Germany was informed that her methods are incompatible with the "freedom of the seas." (2) It is "practically impossible" to destroy commerce by submarines without infringing the rules of justice and humanity. (3) Americans have an indisputable right to travel on the high seas without danger to their lives. (4) It was assumed that the German submarine commanders acted without orders, that their acts would be disavowed, and that reparation would be made. (5) The United States would not "omit any word or act" necessary to preserve the rights of American citizens. The assumption that the submarine commanders acted without orders was, of course, a polite fiction since disproved. The Note was distinguished by the advance in firmness made upon previous American Notes in the threat that the United States will "not omit any word or act" to maintain American rights. It seems amazing that Mr. Bryan signed the former Note and refused to sign the new one in which no such threat occurs.

"I Hardly Like to Say it!"

The voluntary system may have many advantages, but one of its necessities,—we do not say it is positively a disadvantage,—is that you must tell the people the truth and the whole truth, because it is on their full realisation of the needs of the country, that the success of the appeal for their co-operation depends. A country that has an organised machinery for conscription and commandeering labour, can tell the people just what it likes, because it has the power to take all the soldiers it wants and all the labour it wants. One of the mistakes made by the late Government was the free hand it gave to the War Office in the matter of censoring news, allowing over-optimistic views of the progress of the war to be dinned into the popular ear day after day, and concealing from the public the true facts regarding the shortage of munitions. All that you can do with conscription; with voluntarism it becomes an appalling danger. Had this been realised earlier and remedied, either by the abolition of voluntarism or the abolition of secrecy, Mr. Lloyd George might not have had to go to Cardiff now and say what he "hardly liked" to say.

German Trade in China.

The bitter feelings which the sinking of the Lusitania has engendered amongst the numerous British communities in China has resulted in retaliatory measures being adopted against Germans, accompanied by the universal demand that the British Government shall no longer delay in putting into force all the enemy trading ordinances, and shall commence prosecutions without delay. This point is mentioned particularly, because some British insurance companies, domiciled in England, have so far refused to discontinue the agencies held in China by German firms, whilst in the matter of Manchester trading, scandalous evasions are winked at. Futhermore, British coasting steamers still carry consignments to German firms, whilst German paper is also handled by British banks. All this must promptly cease, if the German position in China is to be destroyed root and branch. The breakdown of the service of the German wireless system throughout China, due to the difficulties placed in the way of retransmission of news received from Berlin in America, has commenced an isolation which ruthless action in the sphere of commerce by the British Government would complete.

Leaky Tramcars.

A correspondent asks us, before the advent of the monsoon, to voice a popular grievance on a matter which has for years been a source of annoyance and discomfort to the public who travel in a tramcar. The complaint against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company is that, on the occasion of a heavy shower of rain, the unfortunate passengers are subjected to a cold shower bath. The rain drips off the roof and rolls inside the rain-screen on to the seats, with the result that one side of the two-seated benches is completely flooded and a passenger unable to secure an inner seat has to choose between sitting in the wet or standing in the rain till he can obtain in another car the much sought-after inner seat. Passengers often accept the lesser of the two evils and sit in the wet rather than stand on the road and receive a good drenching. The discomfort which passengers are compelled to put up with is intensified by the fact that, in order to keep their clothes dry, they are unable to remove their macintoshes when inside the car. The atmosphere is exceedingly stuffy in consequence of the monsoon screens being let down and the discomfort of having to wear a mackintosh in these circumstances is appalling. The grievance is undoubtedly a very real one. We hope the Company will take the matter in hand and that the burst of the monsoon this year will find the cars in a rainproof condition.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy will hold an informal investiture of Indian orders on 13th July.

The "Pioneer" understanes that his Highness the Nizam will pay a visit to Simla during the current season.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the wounded in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, at noon on Saturday, and went round the wards with tender enquiries, accompanied by the Hospital Staff and Sinsters of Mercy. The visit occupied over an hour, and her Excellency was graciously pleased to record her appreciation of the care and attention devoted by Major Hooton and his staff to the wounded in the Visitors' Book.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkind:—The Hon. Mr. McBain, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Stuart Menteth, Mr. Cahusac and Mr. Bidie.

Sir John Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Lady Ramsay have arrived at Karachi on a month's leave.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cables that in the King's birthday honours list Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, Deputy Director, Medical Services, 6th Secunderabad Division, Ootacamund, is appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Khan Bahadur Syed Rustomali, Judge of the Court of Aden arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the English Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind en route for Busreh. He has been a popular Judge at Aden and as the need of an able Judge well-conversant with both English and Mahomedan Law, with a good knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages has arisen at Busreh, the Government of India has asked the services of Khan Bahadur Syed Rustomali from the Government of Bombay. The Khan Bahadur will leave for Busreh by the Persian Gulf Mail on Friday next.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., who is posted as Collector of Madras arrived in Madras on Saturday from Tinnevelly and will take charge of the Collectorship next week from Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., who proceeds to England on six months' leave.

Major Pridhum, I.M.S., whose death (suicide) was reported on Saturday by Reuter, left Burma on October 6 1913, on long leave which would expire on 5th July next. He entered the service in 1912 and before going on leave held the post of Superintendent, Rangoon Jail.

DREADNOUGHT ZEPPELINS.

A Geneva message of May 16 states:—

The latest Zeppelin which has been completed at Friedrichshaven is the twelfth since the commencement of the war. Yesterday it made a trial trip with a full crew on board over Lake Constance.

It can carry a ton of explosives and is supposed to be much faster than all the Zeppelins made previously.

It is designed, with five others of the same class, to take part in a great raid on London.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NEARING TRIESTE.

GREAT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

AMERICAN NOTE ON PIRACY.

FRESH PROGRESS IN DARDANELLES

The Italians are within sight of Trieste. With the capture of Monfalcone the Austrians are prevented from sending troops to the Isonzo from Trieste. When Tolmino is taken access to the Isonzo will also be cut off from the northern railways. The capture of the Preikofel Pass indicates that Italy is invading Austria proper, and not merely the irredentist provinces.

The Russians have achieved splendid successes from the Baltic to Bukovina. The advance on the Dubissa front continues, and in an important attack, the Russians took large numbers of prisoners, guns, machine-guns and other booty.

The Russians have inflicted a serious check on the Germans on the Dneister. Important enemy forces crossed the river near Jurasnow, but a heroic Russian offensive drove the enemy back across the Dneister inflicting very heavy losses.

The American Note is very firm in tone, solemnly renewing the representations of the previous communication. It asks for an assurance from Germany that the principles of International Law will be adhered to, and emphasises that the United States is contending for nothing less high than the sacred rights of humanity, which no Government is justified in ignoring.

It is officially announced that the French have made fresh progress in the Dardanelles on the extreme right.

The capture of Neuville was a brilliant affair, large quantities of booty of all kind being taken. The German corpses were reckoned by hundreds. The German lines on a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre were pierced.

Mr. Lloyd George has moved on to Cardiff, where he made another magnificent speech to munition workers, expressing his conviction that the works would be turned into great national arsenals and so share in the country's triumph.

German submarines continue to be active, sinking a Swedish steamer, a Russian steamer in the North Sea, and a barque in the Atlantic.

KING OF GREECE

CONDITION STILL DANGEROUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, June 11.

A telegram from Athens says the King is still in danger, the kidneys being worse.

ITALIANS CLOSING DOWN ON TRIESTE.

SPLENDID RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ITALIANS IN SIGHT OF TRIESTE.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF MONFALCONE.

AUSTRIA PROPER BEING INVADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine wires:—

With the capture of the heights adjacent to Monfalcone, the Italians are able to see Trieste.

Monfalcone has an arsenal and docks and large stores of munitions and grain. It is the centre of the electrical plants supplying Trieste with power and also an important railway junction.

Its possession prevents the Austrians from sending troops to the Isonzo from Trieste. The Italians have planted the tricolour on the remains of the ancient tower built by the Venetians against the Turks.

When the Italians take Tolmino they will intercept Austrian acces to the Isonzo from the northern railways. It is now possible for the Italians to advance on Trieste covered by the fire of their warships.

The capture of the Preikofel Pass lying between precipitous mountains thousands of feet high, shows that Italy is invading Austria proper and not merely the irredentist provinces.

The advance of the Italians on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier has been remarkable, considering the enormous advantages possessed by the defenders in the mountain passes the storming of which is only possible by skilled mountaineers.

The Italians advancing on Rovereto were surprised to find that the Austrians had abandoned and destroyed the strong fort of Pozzachio armed with heavy-guns which had apparently been removed to Galicia.

ITALIANS BEYOND MONTENERO.

ROME, June 12.

A communiqué says the Italian advance forces have pushed beyond Montenero. The successes here have been due to the skill of the Alpini and Bersaglieri.

AUSTRIA'S POISONOUS GAS FACTORY.

RENDERED USELESS BY ITALIAN FLEET

VENICE, June 12.

The Italians at Montfalcone have discovered that the Austrians have been working for a month on a factory for poisonous gases to be made use of in shells and steel cylinders.

A lucky hit from the Italian fleet caused an explosion in the factory from which pipes were laid to the fighting at the front. They have thus been rendered useless. It is believed that this was Austria's only army gas factory.

WAR FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

SUFFERINGS INTENSIFIED BY CHOLERA.

LONDON, June 11.

A telegram from Udine says the war famine in Austria has been rendered more terrible by the reappearance of cholera, which is assuming greater proportions than in 1914, especially in East Hungary, Galacia and Transylvania. It has reached Vienna, causing a panic.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY

WAR IMPLEMENTS ON INTERNED GERMAN LINER.

ROME, June 12.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says that guns, machine guns and aeroplanes have been found concealed in the hull of the Hamburg-Amerika liner 'Bayern,' which was interned at Naples in August.

HUNS' PRETEXT FOR VANDALISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" states:—London, June 11th.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" states that wireless apparatus and anti-aircraft guns have been placed on Milan Cathedral and Saint Marks Venice.

The statement is semi-officially denied in Rome, where it is regarded as intended to furnish a pretext for attacks.

NEW DERBY STAKES.

LONDON, June 12.

Vaucluse has been scratched for the new Derby stakes.

SPLENDID RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

VICTORY IN GALICIA CONTINUES.

ENERGETIC OFFENSIVE IN STRYJ REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 12.

The Russians have achieved splendid successes from the Baltic to Bukovina. A communiqué says a furious bombardment and repeated determined attacks took place westward of Shavli, the Germans even reaching some of our entanglements but always being driven back leaving piles of dead before the trenches.

The Russians continue their advance on the Dubissa front. In an important and successful night attack the Russians took large numbers of prisoners, guns, machine guns and other booty.

The Russian victory in Galicia continues. The Germans continue their fruitless attacks on Mosciska. The Russians defeated the enemy between the rivers Tismenica and Sirka, making numerous captures. The figures have not yet been checked. The enemy attempted to cover its retreat by armoured trains and five armoured motors, supported by infantry. The accuracy of our guns compelled them to retreat rapidly.

Our advance infantry in the Stryj region developed an energetic offensive capturing an entire company of Austrians.

The Russians having evacuated Stanislau without fighting developed an offensive in the direction of Otyne and captured eleven hundred prisoners when the Germans were driven over the Dniester.

The Prussian Guard sustained particularly heavy losses including ten guns and eighteen machine guns.

SEVERE GERMAN CHECK ON DNIESTER.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, June 11.

The Russians have inflicted a serious check on the Germans on the Dniester. A communiqué says:—

Important enemy forces crossed the river near Jurasnow, but a heroic Russian offensive yesterday drove the enemy back across the Dniester, inflicting very heavy losses.

The Russians captured seventeen guns 49 quickfirers, 188 officers and 6,500 Germans and Austrians, including an entire company of the Prussian Guard.

MINERS' STRIKE IN PRUSSIAN SILESIA

LONDON, June 12.

The German newspaper 'Vorwaerts' says a serious strike of miners has broken out at Neurode in Silesia, on a question of wages. The number of the strikers is increasing hourly.

GERMANS' IRREGULAR TACTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 12.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

It has been evident for some time that the German advance from Przemysl prevented the enemy's chiefeffort being transferred further east.

The fighting has been on the most irregular lines, the whole general course being from the neighbourhood of Jaroslav to the neighbourhood of Czernowitz.

The enemy's greatest success has been the crossing of the Dniester near Durawno. Otherwise near Jurasnow, 28 miles south east of Lemberg, he has now been forced to recross it.

WHEAT PRICES.

SENSATIONAL DECLINE.

LONDON, June 12.

The Northampton wheat market has shown a sensational decline in prices, there having been a fall of seven shillings and sixpence in a week and twelve shillings in a fortnight.

Flour is ten shillings cheaper.

AN AUSTRIAN LIE.

ROME, June 12.

The claims made by the Austrians to have sunk a British warship of the Liverpool class is untrue.

The ship in question on Wednesday joined Italian destroyer flotillas in a successful operation against the coast of the Gulf of Drino and returned with them to the Italian naval base at a speed of seventeen knots.

SPOILS OF NEUVILLE.

BIG INVENTORY OF BOOTY

GERMAN LINES PIERCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 12.

The communiqué says the inventory of booty captured at Neuville is unfinished, but hitherto among the debris have been found three fired guns, three trench mortars, fifteen mitrailleuses buried or damaged, thousands of grenades, eight hundred thousand cartridges, a thousand rifles, many incendiary implements and engineering tools and numerous boxes of explosives and provisions.

We captured 130 more prisoners, including a Major, south of Hebutrene this morning, besides numerous German wounded collected in ambulances. The German corpses were reckoned by hundreds.

We pierced the German lines on a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre. A strong German counter-attack this morning was repulsed.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, June 11.

The communiqué says:—We have achieved further successes. The first in the "Labyrinth," where we continued to drive the enemy back, the second eastward of the "Labyrinth" near the high road from Arras to Lille and the third northward and southward of our previous gains at Hebuterne. We captured prisoners and machine-guns.

FRESH FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 12.

A French communiqué announces that fresh progress has been made in the lower region of Buval north of Lorette, also in the region of the Labyrinth.

There is a thick fog in the sector north of Arras.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH REPLY.

PARIS June 12.

A communiqué says:—

In the whole sector north of Arras the enemy sought by a violent bombardment to hamper the organisation of conquered positions.

Our artillery replied effectively.

A German counter-attack south-east of Hebuterne was repulsed.

LT. WARNEFORD'S V. C.

CHASED ZEPPELIN FROM FLANDERS TO GHENT.

LONDON, June 12.

The "London Gazette," giving details of the award of the Victoria Cross to Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford for most conspicuous bravery, says he chased the Zeppelin from the coast of Flanders to Ghent and dropped bombs on it from a height of only one or two hundred feet.

It took him fifteen minutes to restart his engine when he landed in the hostile country.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN DARDANELLES.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS June 12.

It is officially announced that the French have made fresh progress in the Dardanelles on the extreme right.

Prisoners confirm the heavy losses of the enemy.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A PARAMOUNT NECESSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

A special London cable to the "Pioneer" states:—

The Salonika correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that the German War Council has accepted the decision of the Committee of Union and Progress to sacrifice everything to the defence of Constantinople. The campaigns in Persia and Egypt will be abandoned. The Caucasus forces will maintain a strict defensive, but the army in Thrace will be maintained.

Enver Pasha is convinced that the capture of Constantinople would end the war so far as Turkey is concerned.

It is alleged that Herr Schwab refused German offers of scores of millions of dollars for shares in the Bethlehem steel works. The "New York Sun" states that German agents are promoting strikes at Munition factories.

It is reported that Mr. Keir Hardie is seriously ill in a Nursing Home.

TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE.

"GERMANY'S GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY."

INTERNATIONAL LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 11.

The American Note to Germany is very firm in tone. It says:—

The United States very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its former Note.

The United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone may operate in any degree as an abbreviation of American rights.

It emphasises that the Lusitania was primarily for the conveyance of passengers who had no part in the war and that the men, women and children were sent to death in circumstances unparalleled in modern war and that more than a hundred American citizens perished.

The Note draws attention to Germany's grave responsibility and the indispensable principle on which that responsibility rests and emphasises that the United States is contending for nothing less high than the sacred rights of humanity, which no Government is justified in ignoring.

Only actual resistance by the Lusitania could have justified the commander of the submarine in even placing passengers in jeopardy. The United States insists on this principle of international law.

The Note concludes:—The United States expects Germany to adopt measures to put these principles into practice and to respect and safeguard American lives and ships. The Note asks for an assurance that this will be done.

A LUSITANIA PLOT.

GERMAN NAVAL ATTA IMPLICATED

NEW YORK, June 12.

The "Evening Sun" says the authorities have proof that a plot in connection with affidavits regarding the 'Lusitania' originated in the office of Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attaché.

RUNNAWAYS FROM PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

BREAK THEIR PAROLE.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The authorities are investigating the disappearance of Lieutenant Bauer and some of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

It is believed that they have left the country in contravention of parole.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH'S CAPTIVE.

MADRID, June 12.

The German arrested at Gibraltar was not the captain but an officer of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

ACTIVITY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

THREE VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, June 11.

German submarines continue to be active. They have sunk the Swedish steamer Otago in the North Sea, the Russian steamer Dania, from Archangel, in the North Sea and a Russian barque in the Atlantic.

THE NEW SEAMAN LAW

AMERICA AND THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The United States has instructed its representatives abroad to ask for the annulment of the paragraphs in Commercial Treaties conflicting with the new Seaman Law.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will probably have to abandon its Trans-Pacific service, as under the Act a ship cannot sail from American forts unless 75 per cent. of the crew speak the language of the country whose flag the ship carries.

The Act prevents the employment of Oriental labour to compete with vessels flying the Japanese flag, and this will probably drive all American ships out of the Oriental trade.

REFUGEES FROM MEXICO CITY.

VERA CRUZ, June 12.

Five hundred foreigners from Mexico City have arrived by special train. An American transport will convey them to Galveston.

"TIME MEANS LIFE."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FURTHER APPEALS.

"WE ARE SHORT OF SHELL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Speaking at Cardiff, Mr. Lloyd George made a magnificent appeal to "plant the flag in the workshops, use every lathe and enlist every recruit."

He emphasised that the response in Manchester had been most gratifying and added:—

"I hardly like to say it, but we are short of shell. We need it and must get. That's the business between you and me to-day. Whatever you do, do it quickly. Time means life."

He emphasised the recent French successes in battering the emplacements and entanglements by high explosive shells and earnestly appealed to the men to "convert your lathes and your machinery into battalions and we shall drive the foe from lands they have tortured and devastated, trampled and disgraced and Liberty will again be enthroned."

He expressed his confidence that workers would turn the works into great national arsenals and so share in the country's great triumph.

PROPOSED HELP FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta section of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. R. H. Morris presiding, Mr. B. W. Bagshawe drew attention to the efforts which are now being made at home to increase the output of munitions and the possibility that there might be a desire for similar efforts amongst the engineering concerns in this country for helping in this direction.

Mr. Bagshawe proposed and Mr. R. P. Adams seconded the following Resolution:—

That this meeting authorises the Committee of the local section of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers to investigate the possibility of utilizing the resources of the engineering concerns in Bengal for the manufacture of munitions of war for his Majesty's forces and if found practicable to represent the case to proper authorities.

After Mr. Redding had spoken Mr. G. M. Christie put forward that certain proposals which were ultimately agreed upon, should be referred to the Committee for their consideration after which Mr. Bagshawe's Resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. B. Williams was elected Chairman for the present year.

THE DUTCH FLEET.

THE HAGUE, June 12.

The total amount of the Bill for the extension of the fleet is twenty-two million florins. The first instalment of six million is divided equally between the naval and nine million florins and four submarines each casting 1¾ million swill be constructed and a further increase in the naval budget will be demanded for the construction of six seaplanes.

PROVISION FOR DEFENCE OF DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, June 11.

A bill has been submitted to the Second Chamber providing for four submarines and two cruisers for the defence of the Dutch Indies.

HOLLAND: THE POPE AND PEACE.

HAGUE, June 12.

The second Chamber has passed by 81 votes to 10 a Bill for the temporary representation of Holland at the Vatican. The Bill was introduced in view of the possible influence of the Pope on a peace settlement.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES LAYARD.

LONDON, June 11.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Layard.

Sir Charles Peter Layard was Chief Justice of Ceylon 1902-1906. Born in 1845, he went to Ceylon in 1873 as an Advocate of the Supreme Court; became Solicitor General in 1888; and Attorney General in 1892, which post he held until he was appointed Chief Justice. Sir Charles Layard was created a Knight in 1903. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Cambridge University.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

END IN SIGHT.

LONDON, June 11.

The Board of Trade has requested all parties to the cotton dispute to submit the question to the Committee of Production.

The acceptance of the request is certain and it will be followed by the withdrawal of notices.

EXPORT OF SUGAR.

THE HAGUE, June 12.

Export of sugar had diminished by one third.

IN THE DARDANELLES.

LIFE ON A BRITISH WARSHIP

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

Reuter's special correspondent on board H. M. S. Cornwallis in the Dardanelles writes as follows:—

H.M.S. Cornwallis, May 21.

These are unwontedly quiet times for the blockading squadron. Since the landing our job has been to give the army ashore the assistance of our guns when military operations, attack or defence, are afoot, and at odd times to keep as much shell off the soldiers as possible by silencing the enemy's batteries. The landing of reinforcements and stores for the army still keeps the naval beach parties and steamboats busy, but even these have quiet days sometimes and mournfully protest that "there hasn't been a bally thing to do all day." There is plenty of firing to be done, but one bombardment of a target you cannot see, is very much like another. At any rate it seems so in the blazing heat of a Mediterranean summer day.

AEROPLANE "SPOTTING."

When there is an aeroplane "spotting" which can see the battery under fire and report the damage done, the work becomes keenly interesting. Then the aeroplane's observations are passed up from the transmitting station in the bowels of the ship to the gunnery lieutenant in his aery perch on the foremast. The range is corrected and passed down the speaking-tube to the gun-turret which is firing. The aeroplane watches the first shot and signals, say:—"Three hundred short, one hundred right," meaning that the projectile has fallen the indicated number of yards short of, and to the right of the target. The next shot after correction will come appreciably closer. The aeroplane signals that the direction is correct and you are only fifty yards short. After the third or fourth shot comes the welcome "range and direction correct." Then the shells are falling on the battery and with fair luck you will put a gun or two out of action. This can only be done if the shell bursts right on it. Unfortunately the Turks, or rather their German masters, are learning to conceal their batteries wherever possible, even from aeroplanes, a thing not particularly difficult to do in the hilly country inland, and it is not often that the ships' gunners have the satisfaction of knowing how much damage they have done. The silencing of the battery when things have been made too hot for the Turkish artillerymen, is consoling but is not a permanent cure.

ACTING AS FLANKING SHIP.

Naturally when the enemy is able to reply the proceedings are immensely livened up. Bombardments may resemble one another but the shell that bursts near you always compels interest. So our brightest days are when it is our turn to act as a 'flanking ship' in the entrance to the Straits, that is, to steam up to De Tott's battery and fire at batteries up the shore which may be causing the army trouble. The order comes overnight.—"The ship will go to General Quarters at six to-morrow morning." At half-past five accordingly one wanders sleepily into the wardroom in search of tea. The officers are all gathered there gulping cups of tea supplied by a flurried marine. Those who are going aloft wear mufflers or sweaters under their jackets for it is cold up there in the early morning although the day is going to be chokingly hot. At six o'clock "action stations" is sounded and the company scatters.

"Action stations" are the positions of the ship's company during an engagement. The essential thing about "action stations" is that every man must be at his post attending to his particular job, or, like the surgeons, waiting until his job arrives, and every man must be under cover. No one must be visible about the decks, or even invisible unless he is also under cover. An exception was once made in my case in one of his Majesty's ships, the commander pointing out that my destruction would not be a loss to the Navy.

"ASIATIC ALGY."

I climb into the main-top, stuff my ears with cotton-wool and await developments. A petty-officer and three seamen share the top with me. There is little for them to do except occasionally pass on an order through the speakingtube to the aft gun-turret. The arrangements for fighting the ship forward are all duplicated aft. There is the same shelter-deck and bridge, a conning-tower for the captain, and the main-mast carries a top with range-finder and speaking-tubes to all the turrets and casemates and other parts of the ship which must be linked up in action; but these aft positions are only meant to be used if the superstructure forward is shot away, a contingency which has never yet occurred. It is from the forward end accordingly that the ship is controlled.

As we glide in past Kum-Kale we get the first shell of the day astern of us. It drops in the water well to port between us and a destroyer lying close to the Sedd-el-Bahr side. It is a morning greeting from "Asiatic Algy," a howitzer battery concealed behind the ridge just beyond Kum-Kale. "Algy" is also known as "Wandering Willie" from an annoying trick he has of shifting his position. The Germans have built a sort of little railway behind the ridge and the guns are shifted along it when necessary. But for this, Algy's career would long ago have been over: for he is silenced every day by one ship or another and has been a good deal knocked about. The Agamemnon has the credit of having knocked out several of his guns in a single morning, but new pieces were brought up and Algy still turns up smiling. His second shot goes high over us with a menacing squeal, clears the destroyer and bursts in the water beyond. Direction correct, range a hundred over, would be the spotting officer's comment on the shot. Us Algy has not seen although we are closer to him than the destroyer. He cannot see us over the ridge any more than we can see him, but he has somebody spotting for him on the hither side of the ridge, who tells him where we are.

A VERY WAFT OF DEATH.

Algy knows that this means a drenching with six-inch shell for him and he hurries up to have the first word, knowing that we shall have the last. His next shot comes whistling over the ship between the masts, so close that in the main-top one feels, or thinks one feels, a very waft of death go by. It just clears us and bursts in the water. "Went right past my blooming ear" murmurs one of the seamen, while the others grin delightedly as sailors always do when a projectile goes near them. Suddenly crash goes one of our starboard six-inch guns and after that Algy is kept busy. Round after round goes hissing over the water to the Asiatic shore and throws up a cloud of white smoke on the ridge behind which the shells burst. Algy's fire gets weaker; his shots drop with a flop in the water astern and by and by are heard no more.

ROCKETING LIKE A TRINA.

We are by this time far enough in for our fore-turret to open fire. The ship's nose is pointing up the Straits and our target is now a battery some miles up on the European side which has lately been dropping howitzer shells in our lines in very inconvenient places. A tremendous roar, an explosion that makes the ship vibrate, and the twelve-inch projectiles go rocketing away like a train vanishing into a tunnel, the sound coming back in waves. After a few rounds we swing round and repeat the dose with our aft-turret. A big battery far up the Straits, which evidently has only a vague idea of where we are, fires one or two big projectiles which drop in the water a quarter of a mile away. It is nearly eight o'clock and time for breakfast. As we move out, Algy fires a last futile round after us, and officers and men come trooping out of turrets and casemates, linger awhile to exchange chaff and gossip about the bombardment, and vanish below for breakfast. Meals must be eaten out of range of the enemy's guns; the wardroom and the fo'c'sle are above the armour belt and the decks are not impervious to shell fire.

LAST BOUT.

After breakfast the bugle sounds again and everybody returns to his station. We are going into the entrance again. The programme as described for the first bout is repeated. This time Algy, who reopens on us as we come in, is fairly soaked with projectiles from us and a French battleship, which comes in after us. About eleven we turn and come out for a "stand-easy" of about half an hour, and then return for a last bout with Algy and his unbaptized brother up the Straits. This time Algy hits us. The whistle of one of his shells ends in a crash and a flying of splinters in the waist. A five-inch howitzer shell has passed clean through the sides of a cutter and burst on the deck below. Nobody hurt, although our young lieutenant of marines who was putting his head out of the gun casemate at the moment found a cloud of small splinters flying around. We let loose our port batteries on Algy, firing salvoes of three rounds at a time. The smoke bursts fairly dense along the ridge for some minutes. Then we steam out. The job is over for us for the day and another battleship passes in to take our place.

TURKISH SHELLS OF BRITISH MAKE.

A crowd gathers round the spot where the shell fell, to see the damage. It is practically nil. Two not very large holes have been bored through the sides of the cutter, and the wooden planking has been torn up on the deck in one place, revealing the iron plate beneath, which is slightly dented downwards. The bursting charge must have been a weak one. A good many of Algy's projectiles seem to have been filled by Turks, although the shells are all made abroad. This shell is a formidable five-inch armour piercing projectile, the nozzle indented by its collision with the deck. It is marked with a red broad arrow and the experts declare that it is of British make. The engineer-commander sends for a file from his kingdom below, tries the metal and pronounces it good chilled steel. There was a time when we sold arms and munitions of war to Turkey, just as Krupp sold such things to Belgium. We nursed the steel, if not the pinion that impelled it.

Our job over, we lie off the northern cost the rest of the day and watch the British artillery ashore exchaning compliments with "Gallipoli Bill;" a battery which has its habitat in a nullah behind the Turkish trenches on the northern side of the Peninsula and which wants a deal of locating.

16,000 YARDS' RANGE.

The howitzer batteries ashore are of course not a series menace to the ships, although a shot here and there might do damage by falling on the deck or the roof of a casemate. The latest ships were designed to meet attack from aircraft and are protected to some extent against dropping fire, but the ships of ten years ago were designed for plain straightforward sea-fighting and the designers put all the armour where they thought it would be needed, on the sides. Under modern conditions, with engagements opening at sixteen thousand yards' range, it by no means follows that shots will strike only the sides of a ship, and in this kind of amphibious warfare such is the exception; for we get only high angle fire and the shots either pass clean over, or, if they hit, as now and then happens, they hit on the deck. In consequence, many ships show patches in the deck planking where shells have burst through. It usually means that somebody's cabin is wrecked: rarely that any one is hurt, because in action no one is in his cabin or in the unprotected parts of the ship.

FRENCH ZOUAVES ON GUARD.

Photo by "Central News."

At the Indian General Hospital at Alexandria. A British Sergeant is included in the photograph.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

SIR J. MESTON'S TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The annual meeting of the local auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the 11th instant at Naini Tal. The Lord Bishop of Lucknow presided. The report showed that the special feature of the year's work was the distribution of scriptures to soldiers and sailors proceeding on active service. Testaments, gospels and psalters bound in khaki with a red cross on the cover were distributed to all Red Cross organisations, field and base hospitals as well as to the prisoners of war, aliens interned in camps and civilian refugees.

Sir James Meston on the 10th instant presided at the Y. M. C. A. annual meeting at Naini Tal. During the course of his address his Honour said that he had come to the conclusion that the association did extraordinary and valuable work in introducing Hindu and Mahomedan communities to some aspects of European character, which they did not see in many of the relations of life, and so taught them something of what European virtues and European grit really meant.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

MONFALCONE.—In Austria, 14 miles north-west of Trieste.

TRIESTE.—Principal seaport of Austria, 70 miles E.-N.-E. of Venice.

TOLMINO.—On the Austro-Italian frontier.

ROVERETO.—A town of the Austrian Tyrol, 14 miles south of Trent.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

LILLE.—In France, 66 miles S.-E. of Calais.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

MOSCISKA.—In Galicia, 15 miles east of Przemysl.

SHAVLI.—In Russia, 77 miles N.-N.-W. of Kovno.

STRYJ.—In Galicia, about 40 miles south of Lemberg.

STANISLAU.—In Galicia, 87 miles S.-E. of Lemberg.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 11th June:—

In Galicia the Austro-German forces made a determined attack on 8th June with great force on the Russian centre at Mosociska, 16 miles due east of Przemysl.

They opened an extremely active artillery fire, partly using poisonous gas shells, and after three hours, cannonade great masses of infantry were hurled to the assault. These reached the Russian wire entanglements but were there held up and next morning after suffering very severe losses were thrown back two thousand paces from the Russian trenches.

At the other danger point the enemy forces having crossed the Dneister at Durawno were gathering in strength and threatening the railway running north to Lemberg. A Russian communiqué says the enemy were unable to extend further and after the fiercest fight were driven back behind the railway.

Later a Russian official communiqué reports that the Russians on the 10th June by heroic efforts drove back from the right bank of the Dneister important enemy forces which had crossed to the left bank near Durawno. The enemy lost heavily.

The Russians captured 17 guns, 47 machine guns, 188 officers, 6,500 men, prisoners including an entire company of the guard regiment and Prussian Fusiliers. Further southeast Austrians appear to be advancing.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

SIR MACLAGAN'S COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The "Pioneer" understands that Sir Edwards Maclagan's Committee on Co-operative Credit has concluded its labours and the report is unanimous.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Lt.-Ccl. C. S. Eastmade commands the 1st-3rd Gurkhas vice Lt.-Col. Hickley appointed temporarily to command the Bareilly Brigade. Lt.-Col. L. A. Smith is to command the 16th Brigade, R.F.A., Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Quinton becomes Inspector, Territorials' Artillery, Southern Group.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TIMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway have issued a time table of the running of the local trains to commence from Monday next the 14th instant, from which I regret very much to find that the down-train, which is at present timed to start from Colaba at 6.40 p.m. up to Borivli, has been cancelled, but made up to Bandra only, so also the 8.15 p.m. from Colaba which at present runs up to Borilvi will go up to Andheri.

These changes have caused many passengers between Borivli and Bandra to suffer, as several of them cannot afford to leave their offices before 6.30 p.m., and the train leaving at 6.40 was very convenient, so also in the cases of persons coming to Bombay in the afternoon who could not leave after their business before 8 p.m., and have no means to return to Borivli in future by 8.15 p.m. They will have to wait in Bombay till about 10.20 p.m., which means that they cannot reach their home at Borivli till about 12 o'clock midnight.

Under these circumstances I shall be obliged if the railway authorities will have these trains made to run as at present time.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, June 12.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, June 12.

The following Special Commissioners have been appointed to try cases under section 4 of the Defence of India Act in Bengal.

Dacca division.—Mr. M. Smither, District Judge, Dacca (presiding), Babu S. C. Singh, Deputy Magistrate, and Mr. P. K. Bose, Barrister.

Chittagong division.—Mr. Stinton, District Judge, Chittagong, (presiding), Babu S. C. Sen, Subordinate Judge and the Hon. Mr. U. L. Roy, Honorary Magistrate.

Rajshahi Division.—Mr. Cornes, District Judge, Rajshahi, (presiding), Babus T. P. Acharji Deputy Magistrate and A. K. Mitra, Pleader Burdwan and Presidency Division—Mr. Delevingne District Magistrate Midnapore (presiding) Babus A. N. Mitra Subordinate Judge and A. B. Sinha, Vice-Chairman, Midnapore District Board.

OPERATION OF ACT EXTENDED TO NADIA DISTRICT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal.

MULTAN TRIBUNAL.

TO BE DISSOLVED TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 13.

On the completion of the cases before the Multan Special Tribunal Major Roe, who was formerly District and Sessions Judge of Ferozepore, will go to Ambala as District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. L. French, C.I.E., who was formerly on deputation in the Kapurthala State, will become the Director of Land Records in the Punjab, while Khan Abdul Gafur Khan, President of the Commission, will return to his appointment as the District and Sessions Judge of Mianwali.

MASU BALEL DACOITY CASE.

MULTAN, June 12.

In the Masu Balel dacoity case the Special Tribunal has sentenced nine accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, three months being solitary. The remaining thirty-seven have been acquitted.

END OF TRIALS.

In the Dauloana dacoity case the special tribunal sentenced eight accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary imprisonment.

In the Lashari dacoity case ten out of thirteen accused were sentenced to seven years' rigorous and in Rodu Sultan case four out of five accused received the same sentence.

The proceedings on Monday will be informal and the Tribunal will then dissolve.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP BEING FITTED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 13.

Major C. Allanson has returned from his visit to Bombay in connection with the hospital ship Madras and has made arrangements for an increase of beds in the ship from 300 to 500. A consequent increase in the subordinate staff has also been arranged for. The increase will take place from the commencement of the next voyage on the 24th instant.

It is understood that another hospital ship is being fitted up by Government. Two motor boats are urgently required for the transport of the sick to and from the hospital ship. There being no roads in Basra all movements are by water. At times the motor boats will be used for giving convalescents exercise during the evenings.

REVOLTING CRIME AT ALLAHABAD.

MOTHER AND CHILD THROWN INTO WELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

An instance of cruel murder appeared from the facts of a case just decided by the Allahabad High Court. Two persons were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Muttra and sentenced to death for having murdered a child, kidnapped another child and attempted to murder the mother. The accused decoyed the three to the field, threw one boy and then the mother into a well after robbing the woman of Rs. 200 and ornaments. The accused then left the place with the other child. The mother was rescued alive from the well. The appeal was dismissed and conviction upheld.

BANGALORE IN DARKNESS.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UPSET BY VIOLENT STORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 12.

In consequence of almost daily storms of extraordinary violence since 29th May Bangalore has been in total darkness for several nights. In a communiqué issued on the subject by the Mysore Government last night, it is explained that lightning discharges have been so intense that portions of the electrical transmission lines have been blown down, insulators broken, power lines fused, telephones burnt out, etc. Some of the interruptions have been of long duration, but on each occasion everything possible was done to restore the supply. Temporary and permanent measures to prevent the recurrence of the interruptions are receiving attention.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

A Question of Ammunition.

The "Pioneer":—The moral to be drawn is that the Allies having now put their manufactre of munitions on a sound basis—and this particularly applies to Great Britain—there will be no shortage in future. The big battles that have yet to be fought in the three or four theatres of the War will show who can last out longest; and we have no doubt that Ausria and Germany, in spite of their great military factories, will eventually be the first to show signs of exhaustion. Every strenuous effort which their armies make involves a tremendous expenditure of ammunition, and with Italy now in in the field their requirements will continue to increase. Three months hence, say, or possibly even sooner, we may see that those requirements can no longer be fully met, and then—well, then the enemy will have need of all the "divine weapons" upon which the Kaiser can indent.

Village Improving in Mysore.

The "Hindu":—The Government of the Maharajah of Mysore, have inaugurated a scheme of village improvement, which has been under operation for some time past in a large number of villages within the province, with a view to stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas. Under the elaborate scheme which they have set on foot, village committees have been formed and they are expected to perform certain responsible duties the success of which will very much depend upon the efficiency of organisation of the village committees and the intelligent activity of their members. Improvement of education, village sanitation, water-supply and cultivation, establishment of Co-operative Societies; Libraries and Reading Rooms, collection of funds for works of Village improvement and spreading enlightenment among the masses by means of delivery of lectures, holding demonstrations and other practical methods form the main functions which devolve upon the village committees. The task entrusted to the committees is by no means an easy one and one of the principal difficulties, experienced in making the work of the committees effective, is the dearth of intelligent men in villages to carefully direct the course of action undertaken by them in the right direction. The solution of the problem in such cases is to invite the co-operation of the Schoolmasters and Inspecting officers in the matter of popularising the Village Improvement Scheme and rendering the work efficient.

Adulteration of Foods.

The "Tribune":—There was some mention of the Government of India intending to pass an Act for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs in India. But nothing has been done yet. The offences committed by the trades people have been increasing nearly all over India. What is worse is that the practice has spread into the villages and hamlets and hardly a signle article of food can be obtained in an unadulterated form. A correspondent writes from a mofussil station to a contemporary: "I have been recently touring in certain up-country villages close by, and I was shocked to find that articles of food were being systematically adulterated. The ghi-seller seldom fails to mix his ghi with cocoanut oil, and the milk-seller adds water to his milk and butter-milk. The oil extracted from ground-nut enters into combination with gingeli oil, and salt and sugar are rarely free from sand. Of the large number of dirty, ill-ventilated and crowded huts which pass for tea-shops, the less said the better." This shows the danger of allowing the present state of things to continue much to the demoralisation of trading classes and the injury to the public health.

Lawlessness in Punjab.

The "Indian Patriot":—The magnitude of the disturbances, the indifference or culpability of the officers of Government who were employed to detect and prosecute the crimes, would have never come into public light except through the abortive trials before the Special Tribunal and the head of the Government, it is gratifying to note, has contrived measures which will not only help to prevent crime, but punish those who have helped criminals. Among these measures are security proceedings against bad characters, the application of the Defence Act against those who have instigated lawlessness so as to remove them from places where they can do harm, the offer of liberal rewards for the arrest of more prominent absconders, the quartering of punitive police in recently disturbed areas. Besides these, enquiries are being made into the conduct of such local officers as are said to have failed in the discharge of their duty in connection with disturbances, and the District staffs have been strengthened with a large force of police which will become shortly available. These measures, must minimise the prospects of lawlessness. The administration of the province was fast getting into discredit. It was showing signs of disgraceful incompetence. It is to be hoped that the officers who have failed in their duty will be drastically dealt with. No mercy is permissible in their case, and none, we hope, will be shown. Such men ought not to be in the service of the Government whose prestige and powers they have done their best to degrade.

LADY MATRICULATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I read with interest the announcement in your yesterday's issue of the success of Miss Bhanumati Ratanlal Vakil of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, who stood fifth in the list of successful Matriculates this year. I would like to point, however, out that she is not, as stated by you, the first Indian female student in this Presidency to occupy so high a rank, as there have been other instances where female students have stood higher. In the year 1905, Miss R. Reuben topped the list, and in the year 1907, Miss J. Jhirad stood second. Both these ladies are Bene-Israels, and passed out from the High School for Indian Girls at Poona.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. MOSES.

10, Bellasis Road, Byculla, June 12.

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THE PETROGRAD BUDDHIST PUBLICATIONS.

THREE VALUABLE RECONSTRUCTED SANSKRIT TEXTS.

Three Buddhist Hymns lost in original Sanskirit have been recovered from the Chinese and Tibetan transcription and version, and are published by the University of Petrograd.

I.

The University of Petrograd has undertaken the publication of a number of most interesting works on Buddhism in the Sanskrit and the Tibetan languages in its splendid series of *Bibliotheca Buddhica*. Buddhism is generally, though fallaciously, divided into two sections called the Northern and the Southern. The latter comprises the countries of Ceylon, Siam and Burma and is believed by a majority of scholars to represent orthodox Buddhism. The former embraces China, Japan, Tibet, and Corea and represents the vastly developed forms of the faith long after it had left the confines of India. Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim also belong to this Northern School. While Britain being the possessor of Ceylon and Burma has contributed singly as much as any other Western nation towards the investigation of Southern Buddhism, by the publication of various scholars, especially brought out by the Pali Text Society of London; Russia exercises, on the other hand, preponderating influence on vast tracts of Northern Buddhism, the sacred language of which is Sanskrit, although works in original Sanskrit are very rarely, if at all, to be met with in China. Japan or even Tibet. The sanctity which attaches to Sanskrit in the regions where Northern Buddhism is prevalent is testified by the fact that sometimes we meet in Mongolian or Chinese or Tibetain Buddhistic literature Sanskrit hymns to the Buddha transliterated as well as translated.

It is in the fitness of things that the University of Petrograd has been devoting its attention to the publication of texts relating to Northern Buddhism. Twenty-three very valuable texts with commentaries have already been published with the collaboration of international scholars. The contribution of Russian scholarship to original research in Buddhism has remained mostly unknown in Western Europe and is hardly noticed in India. One of the indirect results of the war should be to awaken deserved interest in the great efforts made by Russian scholars in making Tibet and China yield back what India lent them from the seventh to the fourteenth centuries. For, though the apparent differences between the dogmas of Pali Buddhism and Sanskrit Buddhism are very wide, it is an indisputable fact that a vast amount of Sanskrit Buddhist literature which has perished in the original has been preserved in Tibetan and Chinese translations. The latest addition to the series of *Bibliotheca Buddhica* comprises the 24th volume consisting of the *Gandistotragatha*, the *Saptajinastava*, and the *Aryara Manjushri-Namashata-Shataka*. The editor of these texts is Baron von Stael-Holstein, who has published the texts with a Russian introduction. The special feature of interest in this book lies in the fact, as exemplified here, that by means of Tibetan and Chinese translations, Western scholars have been able for the last few years to re-construct Sanskrit texts which otherwise would have been irrecoverably lost.

The first text, the *Gandistotragatha*, is a hymn originally in Sanskrit now lost, by the celebrated Indian Buddhist patriarch Ashvaghosha. The Sanskrit has been preserved in a Chinese transcription from which the original has been revived by the Baron. It may be noted that this instance of marvellous resuscitation of a dead text is not the first attempt. The Baron has been a brilliant predecessor in this branch of Buddhistic investigation, namely, Professor Sylvain Levi of the College de France. It was Professor Levi, whose mastery of the enormous Sanskrit Buddhist literature has placed him at the head of Buddhist scholars in the world, who succeeded in re-constructing a Sanskrit poem, believed to be the production of King Harsha, by means of a Chinese transcription.. The ingenuity, erudition, and labour demanded by this process of what we term resuscitation of sacred Bhuddistic texts in Sanskrit is best described in the learned introduction of the Baron. Unlike the Cambridge University which has printed certain excellent Sanskrit Buddhistic texts, the Petrograd University has elected to employ the *Nagari* character, which will be warmly appreciated in India. In the case of Pali texts which are to be found in manuscripts of half a dozen various scripts in Ceylon, Siam, Cambodia, Burma, etc., the Roman character is perhaps the best suited. But as regards Sanskrit, with the exception of the *Grantha* character in Southern India, it is *Nagari* which is almost universally adopted for writing Sanskrit.. Doubly welcome therefore, is this feature in the Petrograd series. It is a well-known fact that the splendid collection of Buddhistic tales, the *Divyavadana*, would have been much better appreciated in India, had the late Professor Cowell, of Calcuttâ and Cambridge, and his able collaborator, Professor Neil, published the text in *Nagari* instead of the Roman character.

Below is an abstract translation of the Russian introduction of Baron von Stael-Holstein, which has peculiar interest for all having anything to do either with Buddhism or the perished portion of ancient Sanskrit literature.

II.

The Sanskrit title of the first of the Bhuddist texts published in this volume, the Gandistotragatha, has been preserved with a Tibetan translation in the Tanjur. [Tanjur is the Tibetan collection of commentorial literature on the Kanjur which comprises Buddhistic texts.] In the Chinese title of the same composition the term *gatha* has been omitted. The Chinese title is Kien-chui-fan-tsan of which the last component is the equivalent of the Sanskrit stotra or hymn. The first two symbols are phonetic representations of the Sanskrit word *gandi*. The third symbol is absent both in the translation as well as in the transcription. It is inserted in the title to show that we are here concerned with a Sanskrit composition reproduced in Chinese hieroglyphics. In other words, it indicates that it represents no translation but a transcript.

Besides the Gandistotragatha in the present publication have been included two more Sanskrit hymns namely the Saptajinastava and the Aryamanjushrinamashtashataka. These three hymns have been up to now known only in translations and Chinese transcriptions. The object of the present work is to re-construct the Sanskrit texts.

According to the Chinese data all the texts were transcribed by Fah-tien, to whom is also ascribed the transcription of the hymns, Ashta-Mahacaitya-Vandana and the Trikaya-stava. The Sanskrit text of the latter was reconstructed by Sylvain Levi. The circumstance that a large portion, about 36 per cent., of the Chinese symbols employed to represent the Indian sounds in our hymns are to be met with in the texts re-transcribed by the renowned French scholar to a considerable extent facilitates our present task.

It is difficult precisely to determine the alphabet in which the original Sanskrit manuscripts were written. A series of facts however, indicate that they had certain peculiarities which are to be found also in the alphabet of the manuscripts belonging to the Dalai Lama and now deposited in the Asiatic museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Petrograd.

After discussing the Chinese symbols which were meant to be the equivalents of the Sanskrit characters, and the mistakes entailed by similar appearance of several letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, as inscribed in the original Sanskrit manuscripts, the Baron proceeds to discuss the respective errors of the originals and of the Chinese copyists who handed down to us these Indian sounds.

In many cases it is not easy to decide who is to blame, whether Fahtien the Chinese scholar or the copyists who wrote the Indian manuscripts. There is no doubt, however, that the latter are partly responsible for some of the obvious mistakes. Considerable help was derived from the Tibetan translation in reconstructing the Sanskrit original of the Gandistotragatha. At first it was intended to print the Tibetan translation of such portions only which helped to elucidate the Sanskrit, but such cases grew to be so numerous that finally it was resolved to print the entire Tibetan version.

As regards the resuscitation of the Sanskrit text of the Saptajinastava and the Aryamanjushrinamashtashataka, here the Tibetan translation does not play the important part it does with reference to the Gandistotragatha. However, the Tibetan versions are of sufficient importance to be incorporated in their entirety. The copy of the "red" Tanjur in the Asiatic museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences contains the Tibetan translation of the Gandistotragatha; and the same translation re-appears in the first volume of the "black" Tanjur in the Library of the Petrograd University. The Tibetan translation of the Araya-Nama-Ashta Sataka is published in the 15th volume of the Narthan Kanjur of the Asiatic Museum as well as in the 15th volume of another copy of the Kanjur in the Asiatic Museum. From the Chinese sources it is gleaned that Fahtien had received orders from the Imperial Court to reproduce in Chinese symbols the Sanskrit hymns. It further appears that Fahtien was a distinguished scholar learned in Sanskrit. The Chinese title of the Saptajinastava, as found in the Chinese Tripitaka, is rendered by Bunyin Nanjio to be "Gatha on the praise of the Seven Buddhas" or Sapta-Buddha-Stotra-Gatha. It may be noted that it is a peculiarity in all the Mongolian languages that they translate as far as possible even proper names. Thus the title of this hymn as represented in Tibetan if re-rendered into Sanskrit would be Sapta-Tathagata-Stotram. This habit of translating proper names is further illustrated by the title of the third hymn. From the Chinese heading it is rendered by Bunyin Nanjio as Buddha Bhashita-Manjushri-Nama-Shtashata-Sanskrita-Stotra. On the other hand the Tibetan Tanjur gives a slightly different form.

As regards the Gandistotragatha, so far as is known to Baron von Stael-Holstein, the word *gandi* is to be found only in one book which has come down to us in an Indian manuscript. The editor of the "Avadana Shataka" translates this expression by means of the English word *gong*. Although gandi no doubt has certain peculiarities of a gong, it is to be distinguished from it. The word gandi also occurs in the dictionary of Sanskrit Buddhistic terms, the Mahavyutpatti. Moreover, the Tibetan Tanjur mentions two Sanskrit works, Gandi-Sutra and Gandi-Samaya-Sutra. Just as in the Sanskrit Avadana-Shataka we meet with the form gandi with the final vowel short or long, so also we find in the Tibetan collections. An interesting reference may be made with regard to this technical Buddhist term to the well known poem of Brahmanic Sanskrit, the Katha-Sarit-Sagara (Tarang Lxv 132-39). The difficult and curious nature of the process of resuscitating lost Sanskrit from existing Chinese is exemplified by the same word gandi. To express it in terms of Chinese phonetics, two symbols are employed which ordinarily give the sound Yun-ni. Julien, the celebrated French scholar of Buddhism, quoting from a Chinese work describes the materials of which it is permissable to make a gandi. According to him, it used to take the place of the bell in the remote past of the Buddhist church.

According to the Gandi-Sutra, the Gandi is struck four times in a day—at the rising and the setting of the sun, at the meal hour, and at the hour of the monks' ablutions. In the life of Ashvaghosha translated into Chinese from Sanskrit by Kumarajiva in the 10th century the word gandi occurs no less than eight times. In the same biography is noted how the sound of the gandi was conspicuously heard on the day Ashvaghosha, who was one of the staunchest supporters of Brahmanism, was converted to Buddhism. We can thus understand how the Gandistotragatha, whose author, according to the Tibetan colophon, was Ashvagosha himself, refers to the resounding of the gandi in connection with the defeat of anti-Buddhists. In fact in several places our hymn celebrates the victory of the Buddhist faith with the beating of the gandi.

The larger part of the Gandistotragatha celebrates, however, not the gandi itself, but the various critical episodes in the life of the Buddha, and this circumstance enables us to confidently ascribe the authorship of the hymn to the composer of the Buddah-Carita and the Saundarananda-Kavya recently discovered in Calcutta. The *Saptajinastava* published here, may be compared with the Saptabudaha-Stotra of which only an English translation without the text has been published by Wilson, It concludes with the prayer: "Having praised the Seven Buddhas Supreme over all and resplendent as so many suns, as well as the future eighth Buddha, Maitreya, dwelling in Tushitapur, may the merit of such praises be quickly productive of fruit, so that having divided all corporeal bonds, I may speedily obtain the final liberation of the holy sages."

The Arya-Manjushri-Namashata-Shataka contains not 108 names of the Bodhisatva as may be expected but 110. Among these there are some names which are also to be met with in the Namasamgiti published by the late Professor Minaev. The latter work was devoted to the enumeration of the various epithets of Manjushri.

G. K. N.

Unrepentant.

When Time shall cease, and the world be ended.
And Fate unravel the judgment-scroll
And God shall hear,—by His hosts attended,
The secret legend of every soul,

When each shall pass to its place appointed,
And you to His inmost paradise,
To sit encrowned 'mong the peace-anointed,
O my saint with the sinless eyes!

My proud soul shall be unforgiven,
For a passionate sin it will ne'er repent,
And I shall be doomed, O Love, and driven,
And hurled from Heaven's high battlement.

Down the deep ages, alone, unfrightened,
Flung like a pebble thro' burning space;
But the speed of my fall shall be sweet and brightened
With the memoried joy of your radiant face.

Whirled like a leaf from aeon to aeon,
Tossed like a feather from flame to flame,
Love I shall chant a glorious paen
To thrill the dead with your deathless name.

So you be safe in God's fair garden,
Inclosed like a star in His ageless skies,
My exiled spirit shall crave no pardon,
O my saint with the sinless eyes!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

OTTOMAN CULTURE.

The concluding portion of the article on Ottoman Culture commenced in our issue of last week will appear in next week's Literary Supplement.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

RACE PROBLEMS IN THE PACIFIC.*

Though there is no pure race now existing on the globe, the nearest approach to purity of blood and to permanence of institutions is to be found in islands that lie outside the track of navigators. If we would reconstruct, however imperfectly, the history of human institutions it is to insular races like the Melanesians that we must turn. There is no reason for doubting that they have been established in their present home for many centuries, long enough for each group to have developed its own specialized customs. Apart from a few intensive studies of particular tribes, the standard authority of the Melanesians is Dr. Codrington, who compressed into a single volume a vast amount of information drawn from all the groups under the influence of the Melanesian Mission; but, as he wrote at a time when the comparative method of anthropology was undeveloped, the islands may still be considered a new field.

Distances are so great, the means of travel from group to group so imperfect, that a systematic inquiry into social conditions on the spot could be undertaken only by the owner of a private yacht who would be content to devote his fortune and the best years of his life to research. Unless he can be independent of the missionary or trading vessel the investigator must submit to the heartbreaking experience of being carried away just as the natives have become communicative and of having to rely upon some native fellow-traveller for the rest of the inquiry. If this was Dr. Rivers's experience we detect no trace of it in his book. The journeys to and from the Solomon Islands on the work of the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition gave him a month in Hawaii and Fiji and a few days in each of the Melanesian groups, besides six months of intensive work among the natives of the western Solomons. For most people this would be a slender basis on which to found a new theory of ethnological history; but Dr. River's experience among the Murray Islanders and the Todas had no doubt taught him how to frame his questions and what allowance to make for the eccentricity of his interpreters.

The classificatory system of relationship runs riot in Melanesia. The ancient controversy in which Maclennan stoutly maintained that the classificatory terms were merely forms of address has long been forgotten, and no one now doubts that the system is pivoted upon the marriage laws, which in Melanesia are exceedingly complex and diverse. It is very improbable that the variations can have been evolved without some external impetus. Dr. Rivers devotes his first volume to an analysis of the differences and his second to reconstructing from them the history of migrations. The marriage system, being at the root of society, is very carefully considered. He suggests that the dual system is the survival of a period when the males of one moiety practised a form of sexual communism and might enter into relations with any of the women of the opposite moiety. The first step towards individual marriage may have been taken by the old men when they were powerful enough to monopolize individual young women, or it may have been the result of the arrival of new immigrants practising other customs. The dual system is found in places as far apart as the Banks group and parts of New Britain and New Ireland. In the author's opinion it was the ancient system of the Solomon Islands and Fiji, though the marriage laws in those groups are now far more complex; for it is there that first cousins, the offspring respectively of a brother and sister, are expected to marry, while there is an absolute bar to the marriage of first cousins who are the children of two brothers or of two sisters. It is worth remarking that a limited census of such marriages, taken in Fiji a few years ago, showed that in one province about one-third of the marriages were those of cross-cousins, and that the children were at least as healthy as those of persons unrelated to one another. Assuming that the dual system was once universal, what was the agency that brought about paternal descent and the complexities of the other systems? Doubtless it was the arrival of immigrants reared under other systems. And here is Dr. Rivers's main hypothesis. The Melanesians are divided between those who drink kava and those who chew betel-nut. It used to be supposed that a line drawn between the Torres and Santa Cruz Islands divided them; but it is now shown that the line is not so sharp as was supposed, for in Vanikoro and Tikopia, the one inhabited by Melanesians and the other by Polynesians, where betel-chewing is habitual, kava is still drunk ceremonially. If it can be shown that other differences in culture fall into line with these two divisions—kava for the south-eastern islands and betel for the north-western—Dr. Rivers is justified in using the terms "kava people" and "betel people" to indicate different waves of immigration.

The differences in fundamental custom are bewildering in their contradictions. Even in the disposal of the dead there is no uniformity. In different parts of the Banks group alone the dead are buried in graves, laid in canoes, preserved in chests or in the house, desiccated and smoke-dried. In Malikolo and Ambrym the skull of a chief is removed from the body and preserved. In the Buin district of Bougainville bodies are cremated. There are differences even in the mode of burial; for while most tribes bury their dead in the extended position, there are said to be some who bury the corpse in a sitting or a contracted position. With such variations in a matter so intimately connected with the religious ideas of the after-life it is not surprising to find diversity in the religious ideas themselves. Totemism seems to be confined to the "kava people"; no trace of it, at any rate, is to be found in the parts of the Solomon Islands inhabited by "betel people." Dr. Rivers suggests that the "kava people" brought a definite religion to an indigenous population who knew nothing higher than magic. Throughout Melanesia there are societies practising secret rites; and it is natural to suppose, even if there were not a definite tradition of the introduction of the Nanga cult into Fiji, that the first concern of a party of immigrants would be to teach their secret rites to the people of their new home.

On the side of material culture we ought to be on more solid ground. An immigrant people, bringing with them a canoe furnished with some contrivance for protecting it from injury by shallow reefs, will continue to build their canoes with survivals of the old contrivance for some generations after they have settled in an island where it is no longer necessary. Such, no doubt, is the explanation of the meaningless carving on the decked ends of the outrigger canoe of Eastern Melanesia. The loom is now used in two of the islands only, not, it is here suggested, because woven cloth has given place to material less difficult to manufacture, but because the incantations proper to the weaving of the sacred dresses have been forgotten. The suggestion that the bow, now used only for sport, was formerly a weapon finds support in the Spanish accounts of the great warbow of the natives of Ysabel in 1568. The distribution of megalithic sculpture may have less bearing on the problem than is generally supposed. In the Marquesas a wooden effigy of the deceased, rudely carved from a tree trunk, was erected over the grave; in Easter Island, where there is no timber, the effigy was first made of wicker, stuffed with straw, while the masons were getting to work with obsidian tools upon the volcanic tufa. The custom persisted in an altered material. If there had been timber in Easter Island there might have been no megaliths, and where forest timber and megaliths are found together it may be found that the ancestors of the masons brought their craft from a treeless island.

In attempting to reconstruct history from human culture it is easy to build too much upon the conservatism of island peoples. One cannot have it both ways; if there is decay in such important material products as the bow and the loom, there must also be some disposition to adopt new ideas suggested by castaways or by fellow-tribesmen returning from a canoe voyage There is no evidence that the loom was ever in general use throughout Melanesia, and it is quite possible that Asiatic or even European castaways may have taught the people to use it. If kava-drinking and betel-chewing can have been thus introduced, Dr. Rivers's hypothesis of the kava and the betel peoples falls to the ground. With all their conservatism the Melanesians have a marked faculty for imitation. We find them under European tuition using tools, driving a steam launch, and cooking a four-course dinner. Smoking, a habit not mentioned in this book, is a case in point. In former days the Fijians used tobacco only for killing lice, but no sooner did Europeans introduce them to smoking than they took to planting and curing the leaf and rolling it in a banana leaf wrapper in a way of their own, until it has become so much a part of their social life that a visitor, ignorant of its history, might easily be tempted to build upon it a theory of migration and mixture of blood. Not many years ago some Gilbert Island labourers taught a band of Fijian youths how to tap the cocoanut palm and brew the intoxicant known as "toddy," and this, too, might have overrun the group but for the intervention of the Government. The changes in fundamental custom achieved by the missionaries when they put down the strangling of widows and aged persons, infanticide, cannibalism, as well as the bachelors' club house and many innocuous customs that happened not to square with the English middle class notions of ordered life could not have been effected if the people had been satisfied with their own culture. A single immigrant might have been sufficient to introduce betel-chewing into an island where the areca palm and the climbing pepper grow wild, and that the custom did not spread to eastern Melanesia may be due only to the rarity of the plants in those islands.

It will thus be seen that the book is an attempt to reduce the conflicting evidence into order, and to reconstruct the history

* The History of Melanesian Society. By W. H. R. Rivers. Two Volumes. (Cambridge University Press. 30s. net.)

of migrations from culture. The diversity in culture, great as it is, is no greater than the difference in physical characteristics, since in the frame, the skull, the hair, and the complexion there is greater variety among Melanesians than among Europeans. When it is considered that. for many generations inter-insular communication both eastward and westward has been constant; that every year tribes have escaped massacre only by putting out to sea; that in some of the islands male castaways, landing "with salt water in their eyes," have been slaughtered and their women retained; that canoes bound from Tonga to Samoa sailing on a beam wind were constantly being driven westward out of their course, it would be strange if any custom brought from the land of origin had remained intact. Dr. Rivers's courage in putting forward, even tentatively, a historical scheme to account for facts so divers is altogether admirable. If language may not be trusted as evidence of racial affinity. culture seems even less convincing. With fuller knowledge many of the conclusions are likely to be revised; but, if they do not pass the test of time, the book will still stand as a great work of comparative ethnology both for its original research and for its scrupulous accuracy.—"The Times."

THE REMINISCENCES OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS *

The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins by Mr. Richard Harris, K.C. is a book which ought never to have been written, except perhaps to show how thin and vapid the life of a great advocate may be, if it is not enriched and enabled by the advocate's constant and continuous interest in the general welfare of the community around him. Its only merit is that it is a record of several genuine stories concerning one about whom stories, genuine and apocryphal, were plentifully current throughout the whole of England. Sir Henry Hawkins was undoubtedly a great advocate, but he never took any part in politics, and he meets his reward in the Bayard of the English Bar, denouncing him as "the worst judge I ever know or heard of. He had no notion whatever of what justice meant, or of the obligations of truth and fairness," and speaks of his continuing "his career of public disservice."

One of the best known stories about Sir Henry Hawkins though it is not mentioned in Mr. Harris' Reminiscences, is that about Sir Henry's horror of draughts, even on the hottest day. Another judge, I believe it was Mr. Justice Keating, who took a rise out of Sir Henry for his faddism. Counsel patiently suffered his Lordship's idiosyncrasy, jurymen fainted, witnesses writhed in agony, the Court officials gasped for breath yet the selfish Sir Henry smiled, and had every window and door of the Court kept closed. So one day Mr. Justice Keating told Sir Henry that he had a most dreadful dream. He dreamt that Hawkins was dead. "I say, Keating," thundered Hawkins, who like every healthy man disliked dying, "none of that, please; that is no subject to joke about."

"Well, let me finish," pleaded Keating. "Yes, you died, and were to be cremeted at Woking. We were all to go down to see the last of you, but, alas, I overslept myself, and arrived by a later train, just as our brothers on the Bench were returning. However, I went on to the Cremetorium, determined to see *something* of your, and I bribed the attendant to let me look in. So he pulled back a little metal disc about the size of a five shilling piece, enough to put my eye to. Oh, the heat. It was dreadful. But I peered in again, and there I saw a little pile of white ashes, and from those ashes came your familiar voice—"Keating, Keating. Shut that door; there is a draught here."

This is not mentioned by Mr. Harris, but one of the best stories mentioned by Mr. Harris is that of Sir Henry being engaged to defend a man for murder and waxing very eloquent on behalf of the accused. and meeting an old inhabitant of the village at the country house of a friend.

"You made a touching speech, Mr. Hawkins, said the old inhabitant.

"Well," I answered, "it was the best thing I could do in the circumstances."

"Yes," he said, "but I don't think you would have painted the little home in such glowing colours if you had seen what I saw last week when I was driving past the cottage. No, no; I think you'd have toned down a bit."

"What was it?"" I asked.

"Why," said the old inhabitant, "the little children who sobbed so violently in court this morning, and to whom you made such pathetic reference, were playing on an ash-heap near their cottage; and they had a poor cat with a string around its neck, swinging backwards and forwards, and as they did so they sang,—

"This is the way poor daddy will go!
"This is the way poor daddy will go!"

Such Mr. Hawkins, was their excessive grief!"

Yes, but the address got the verdict.

One of the finest stories in the book is that of what I must call the *ne plus ultra* of cross-examination. Thesiger was for the plaintiff, who complained of a nuisance caused by the bad smells that emanated from a tank on the defendant's premises, and called a very respectable but ignorant labouring man to prove his case.

The witness gave a description of the tank, into which all kinds of refuse was thrown, so that the vilest of foul stenches were emitted.

Platt began his cross-examination of poor Hedge by asking him in his most coaxing manner to describe the character and nature of the various stenches.

"Some on 'em smells summat like paint," said Hedge, and it was quite sufficient for Platt.

"Come now," said he, "that is a very sensible answer. You are aware, as a man of undoubted intelligence, that there are lordship think it fair to suggest a classical various colours of paint. Had this smell any *particular colour*, think you?"

"Wall, I dunnow, sir."

"Don't answer hurriedly; take your time. We only want to get at the truth. Now, what colour do you say this smell belonged to?"

"Wall, I don't raightly know, sir."

"I see. But what do you say to *Mellow*? Had it a yellow smell, think you?

"Wall, sir, I dean't think ur wus yaller, nuther. No, sir, not quite yaller; I think it was moore of a blue like."

"A blue smell. We all know a blue smell when we see it."

Then Platt resumed,—"You think it was more of a blue smell like? Now let me ask you, there are many kinds of blue smells, from the smell of a Blue Peter, which is salt, to that of the sky, which depend upon the weather. Was it dark, or——"

"A kind of sky blue, sir."

"More like your scarf?"

Up went Hedge's hand to see if he could feel the colour.

"Yes," said he, "that's mere like——"

"Zummut like your soraf?"

"Yes, sir."

Then he was asked as to a variety of solids and liquids; and the man shook his head, intimating that he would go a douce of a way, but there were bounds even to his knowledge.

Then Platt questioned him on less abstruse topics, and to all of his questions he kept answering,——

"Yes, my lord."

"Were fish remnants," asked Platt, "sometimes thrown into this reservoir of filth, such as old cods' heads with goggle eyes?"

"Yes, my lord."

"*Rari nantes in gurgite vaste?*"

"Yes, my lord."

Thessiger could stand it no longer. He had been writhing while the court had been roaring with laughter, which all the ushers in the universe could not suppress.

"My lord, my lord, there must be some limit" cried Thesiger, even to cross-examination by my learned friend. Does your question to a respectable but illiterate labourer?"

Tindal C. J. who could not keep his countenance said. "It all depends, Mr. Thesiger, whether this man understands Latin." Whereupon Platt immediately turned to the witness and said,—

"Now, my man, attend: *Rari nantes in gurgite vaste*. You understand that, do you not?"

"Yes, my lord," answered the witness, stroking his chin.

Tindal, trying all he could to suppress his laughter, said: "Mr. Thesiger, the witness says he understands the quotation and as you have no evidence to the contrary, I do not see how I can help you." Of course there was a renewal of the general laughter.

R.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY*

Mr. Leslie Scott's little pamphlet on this subject was written for the Conference of the International Law Association held at Madrid in the year 1913, but the events of August, 1914, have given to what the author considered a purely abstract legal discussion, the actuality of a political pamphlet. Its purpose was to supply an epitome of English law on the subject of trading with the enemy, and the effect of war on contracts, a subject on which even experienced lawyers are ignorant and merchants much more so. The subject was to form a basis for discussion between the jurists of many nations, with the object of considering whether it was feasible or desirable to frame rules which could be made the subject of general adoption by international convention and subsequent national legislation, but the German Emperor put an end to all such hopes.

The subject naturally divides itself into two branches:—(1) "An alien enemy" has been defined as early as 1702 in Sylvester's Case, "as one whose sovereign or state is at war with the sovereign of England," but then arises the further question, as to the position of alien enemies who are in the British Islands but have not acquired any domicile there, nor have been given any licence from the Crown. The answer to that question is that such aliens are in English law, under the Proclamations issued since the outbreak of war, still enemies, and as such subject to all the disqualifications of enemies.

(2) What is the meaning of the rule that contracts with enemies made before the war are not dissolved, but only "suspended" during the war? But during suspension no performance of the contract is permitted, nor will any action on it be entertained by English Courts of Justice, even though the cause of action arose before the outbreak of war. But when the war ends the mutual obligations of performance and the rights of action revive, as help to the enemy is the touchstone of illegality. And the author himself lends his support to the view that most commercial contracts are dissolved and not suspended, though the dissolution does not affect vested rights which are suspended during the war, and will be enforceable when it is over.

To complete his treatment of the subject, the author also prints as appendices the various recent Acts of Parliament, Proclamations and Orders in Council which bear upon the subject.

AN ACCOUNTANCY GUIDE.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a tiny book, well arranged and suitably headed, for young men aspiring in life to be accountants, auditors, Trustees, and what not, perhaps Finance Members, called the "Accountancy Guide" by Mr. Framroze N. Merchant. We dare say it will have a good sale which will be the compiler's reward. This is an age for all kinds of helps, guides, concordats, and so on, but their utility from the educational point of view, is open to question. Books of this character are neither text books nor standard works. If a diligent student is to qualify himself in a special branch of knowledge he had better avoid guides, etc., which for purposes of even elementary knowledge are of exceedingly doubtful utility. He had better go to the fountain sources of well-arranged abridgements. Otherwise, speaking from the student's point of view, books of the character teach nothing.

*The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins. Edited by Richard Harris, K.C. (Nelson and Sons).

*Trading with the Enemy: The Effect of War on Contracts. By Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P. (Second Edition.) (London, Stevens and Sons, Limited.)

OTHER WILLIAM SHAKESPEARES.

NAMESAKES AT ROWINGTON.

NEW RECORDS.

Professor ***Charles William Wallace, Ph.D., Professor of English Dramatic Literature in the University of Nebraska, contributes the first of two articles to "The Times" in which he will communicate to the public some of his most recent discoveries with regard to Shakespeare.***

His researches into ancient documents have enabled him to establish distinctions between the poet and certain other William Shakespeares who have hitherto been confused with him.

The first article deals with Shakespeare's ownership of a copyhold cottage and land in Stratford, not far from his own house, New Place, and distinguishes between the dramatist and certain Shakespeares of Rowington, a village some miles from his native town.

The name of William Shakespeare, the dramatist, is so indissolubly associated with Stratford-on-Avon, his place of birth and death and burial, that the mention of the one calls to mind the other, and it is naturally taken for granted that any William Shakespeare named in connexion with Stratford-on-Avon between the dates of his birth and death, 1564-1616, was the poet. We have a *prima facie* right to that assumption. It is so well grounded on long-known records that only an absolute fact to the contrary can be entertained in any given instance. It is with such facts that we have here to do, and if some may regret that the William Shakespeare who sold malt at Stratford and got into litigation with one of his customers about it was not the poet, an equable and temperate-minded world can but find quiet satisfaction in the historical truth that unfetters the life and ideals of the poet from the sordid business of the brewery and the still. While many a poet has felt that he found the divine afflatus in wine, the mere business of malting and brewing and selling has yet to record an instance of conducing to high poetic inspiration.

Just now, when the welfare of humanity more than ever is felt to be allied with world-wide temperance and at war with the special interests of the brewer, it is apposite and timely, doubly so because by chance this is the month of Shakespeare's birth and death, to inquire who was the "William Shexpere" that was interested in or about Stratford in the brewing business, and to determine at least whether or not he was the poet.

Also, since William Shakespeare, the poet, had the copyhold of a cottage at Stratford under the Manor of Rowington, there is a tendency to confuse him with one or more of the several William Shakespeares of Rowington, a village about 10 to 12 miles north of Stratford by the nearest road. This we must clear up first of all.

THE POET BUYS A COTTAGE.

The Manor of Rowington, the revenues of which belonged to the Crown, owned two little properties in Stratford-on-Avon, and one of these, a cottage and a quarter-acre of land, in "Walkers Streete alias Dead Lane," just behind Shakespeare's residence called New Place, was purchased by the poet from Walter Getley in 1602, and he was admitted to the copyhold accordingly at a Court Baron of the Manor of Rowington on September 28, 1602. The record of this transaction, as entered on the Manor Rolls, was long ago found by Malone. Nearly a century later, about 1881, Halliwell-Phillipps published also other records relating to it from the Land Revenue department of the Exchequer, one, of 1604, correctly stating the extent of the grounds as about a quarter of an acre and the annual rent payable to the Crown as 2s. 6d. (which amount I find continued to be paid annually after his death by his daughter, and Susanna Hall, even to the year of her own death in 1649), and another, of 1606, blocked out but not fully filled in by the accountant, recording incompletely, by error of omission, the annual rent to the Crown as 2s. instead of the correct amount of 2s. 6d.

These and quantities of other Revenue records have since passed through my hands in the course of some years of record-searching. Among them are scores of entries relating to numerous Shakespeares" several of them named William, not a few of whom belong to the Manor of Rowington.

Besides the signature of the poet, I have found the signatures of some of these other William Shakespeares, to one of whom, by the way, King James early made a considerable grant of land. These signatures serve as further means of identifying their owners and of differentiating them from each other and from the poet.

It is practicable and necessary at the present to mention specifically only certain of these Revenue records which distinctly name the poet, or his daughter Susanna, or his son-in-law Dr. Hall, and such other items as, naming a William Shakespeare, might lead the unwary or the ambitious dilettanti, coming upon these, to further erroneous identifications with the poet.

One of these Revenue records from the Manor of Rowington, mentioning William Shakespeare, the poet, is a record of the admittance of his daughter Susanna to the copyhold of the little Stratford cottage the year after his death. It is dated April 18, 1617, and reads as follows:—

Itm. of John Haule gen. and Susan his wief for the fyne of admyttance of the said Susan vnto one cottage in Stratford after the decease of Wm. Shakespere gen. late father of the said Susan—iijs vjd.

This admittance of Mrs. Hall to the copyhold was in accordance with Shakespeare's will, which provided that "my daughter Judyth," for certain considerations, should surrender all her interst in it "unto my daughter Susanna Hall and her heires for ever."

A year later, at a Court Leet of the Manor of Rowington held on April 16, 1618, "John Hall of Stretford gent" was one of the number fined 6d. each for "beinge a Coppyholder of this Mannor and oweinge sewte to this Courte and made defalte." This, of course, relates to the same property, Dr. Hall's interest in it being only by right of his wife.

Again, at a Court Leet of October 7, 1628. Dr. Hall was fined 12d. thus: "Of John Hall of Stratford vppon Avon gent one of the customary tenantes of this Mannor att the feast of St. Michael tharchangell next ensuynge for his comon fyne for respectinge his suite to the Courte—xijd.

Then, in the "Rentall of the Mannor of Rowington," 1630, is entered the annual payment of rent to the Crown, "Mr. John Hall for his coppiehold ijs vjd," as we should find it in every year if all the records were extant.

After Dr. Hall's death, in 1635, the entries were in Mrs. Hall's name, and at a Court Leet of March 28, 1638, was entered, "of Mrs. Hall for her comon fyne—vjd." Finally, in the year of Mrs. Hall's death, a survey of the Manor enters the annual rent paid to the King in these words, "Susan Hall wid. one cottage and backside—0li—2s. 6d."

So much for this little Stratford copyhold passed to William Shakespeare the poet in 1602, and thus descended to his daughter Its later history we pass.

OTHER WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Besides these items, there are certain others in the Revenue records of the Manor of Rowington relating to "William Shakespeare." One of these, a record admittance to a copyhold at a Court Baron held on March 27, 1607, reads: —

Willm Shakespeare for a fyne of admyttance—ijs.

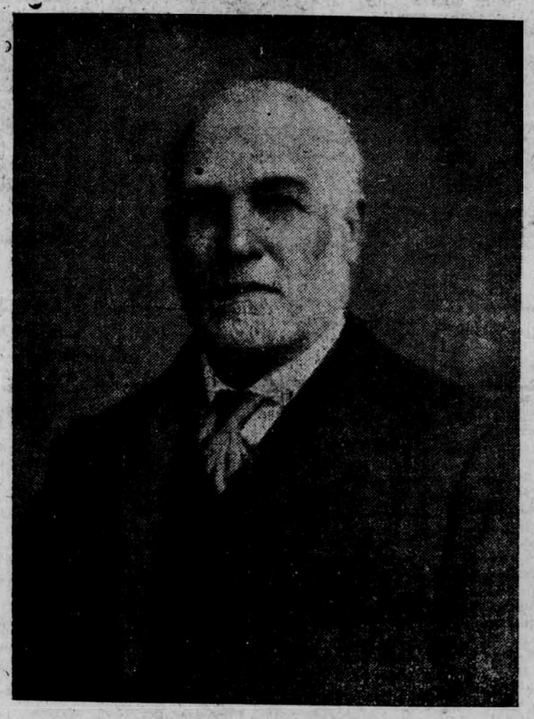
This might be assumed on sight to refer to the poet. But in fact he was admitted, as above, in 1602. Hence this does not refer to him, but to some other William. Besides, it occurs third in a list of fines against respectively, "John Shakespere," "Thomas Shakespeare" and William Shakespeare" all in the Manor of Rowington, thus the more definitely locating this William among the Rowington Shakespeares. Then a year and a half later, at a Court Baron held September 28 and 29, 1609, "Thomas Shakespeare and Willm Shakespeare for a fyne of admyttance—vs xd" were together admitted to a copyhold. This turns out to be the same William who, with his wife Mary, was readmitted to this same property upon surrender of it by Thomas, his father, in 1628, as mentioned in another item below. This removes him absolutely from all possibilty of identification with the poet.

Furthermore, this same or some other Rowington namesake of the poet was one of those officers of the law whom Shakespeare has so delightfully immortalized in Dogberry and his kind, a constable, or "third borough," as he was called, and on April 18, 1617, a year after the poet's death, this William Shakespeare, the constable, was fined at a Court Baron of the Manor of Rowington the sum of 6d., "for yt hee beinge Third borowe came nott to make p'sentmt of yt belongeth to his office." In March, 1619, he or some other William of his name was fined there 4d., and on October 10, 1621, the same or some other "William Shakespere" was fined 12d. at a Court Leet "for wateringe of hempe and flaxe in the comon brookes."

Then comes another William of Rowington. At a Court Leet and Court Baron held October 20, 1625, a fine was levied against "William Shakespere the younger for that he hath not scoured his ditche accordinge to the paine—xijd." Next, from the records of "the Greate Leete and Courte Baron of our Soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles" for the Manor of Rowington, held on October 7, 1628, we read, not only the item of the fine of 12d. on Dr. Hall, as above noticed, but also "Of Willm Shakespeare and Marye his wyffe for theire fyne of admittance to a Cotage and a quarter of a yard land with thappurtenances wthin this Manor surrendered by Thomas Shaxper thelder and the said Willm—vs xd." This is the final identifying item above mentioned under the admittances of 1607 and 1609 which absolutely eliminates the William Shakespeare there in question from the ranks of the poet.

And so these Rowington William Shakespeares continue on and during the succeeding century and beyond. None of them, not even the earliest, has any connexion with the poet. This is sufficient for the present to prevent any possible confusion of them with him.

LORD EVERSLEY.



Whose book, "The Partitions of Poland" (7s. 6d. net), is to be Published shortly

Lord Eversley, well remembered as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for his many distinguished public services, has written a history of the three partitions of Poland—between Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1772; between Russia and Prussia in 1793; and again between Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1795. It is an eventful and tragic story of world-wide interest, and the appearance of the work at the present moment, when attention is again so largely focussed on Poland, is very opportune.

AN OFFICIAL BROCHURE ON EDUCATION.

We have received a small pamphlet issued by the Government of India which purpots to give a summary of all the publications of the Department of Education, issued between January 1911 and August 1914. The pamphlet is an outcome of the idea suggested by the "Blue Book Quarterly" published by the Government of Bombay, and the Local Government is to be congratulated on having shown the way to the Imperial Government in the matter of interesting a wider public in its works. The brochure, like the "Bombay Blue Book Quarterly" is printed on finer paper than is generally used in the case of Blue Books, is divided into two parts, the one giving a summary of the publication proper, the other containing a list of resolutions and press-notes, etc., with an indication of their subject. For facility of reference in both cases the papers are classified under the general heads of business dealt with in the Department of Education and arranged in order of the date of issue. The criticism that suggests itself is that the summaries given are, in many cases, much too brief and perfunctory and could have well been made a little more informing. An illustration will make the point clear. It will be remembered that in 1913 the Government of India issued what it considered an important Resolution on its educational policy. The only information on this Resolution; besides the fact that it "was issued on the 21st February 1913 and reprinted in book form in 1914," given in the brochure is that it "reviews the position of edueation with special reference to necessary measures of expansion and reform." This essential defect, detracts much from the value of what otherwise is a very commendable enterprise on the part of the Imperial Government.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Chinese Currency and Banking" by Srinivas R. Wagel—North China Daily News and Herald Ltd. 18s. net.

Portrait Biographies—Lord Roberts, and Lord Kitchener—A. & C. Black, Ltd., 2s. each.

The Service Kipling, four volumes—Macmillan and Co., Ld., 2/6 each.

With "The Paradise of Dante Alighieri: An Experiment in Literal Verse Translation," which Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish, Dr. Shadwell, late Provost of Oriel, completes the task which he set himself when he began the translation of the "Purgatorio" in the metre of Marvell's Horatian "Ode to Cromwell," the first part of which appeared twenty-three years ago, and the second part in 1879.

* * * *

The importance of "The Scotish-Irish in America" has led Professor Henry Jones Ford to collect and publish a quantity of interesting material upon the subject (Humphrey Milford for the Princeton University Press, 8s. 6d. net). His volume opens with an account of the Ulster Plantation of 1609, when the first Scottish settlements in North-East Ireland began to be made. Emigration from there to America took place almost from the first, and during the seventeenth century the stream was already considerable. The Ulster settlements were mainly on the New England frontier, and they were in consequence very deeply involved in the Idian Wars, as to which Professor Ford has much to relate. In a final chapter he makes a very generous estimate of the valuable contribution brought by the Ulster Irish to the making of the United States, and emphasizes in particular the influence which they exercise in favour of popular education.

Literary Notes

Emile Verhaeren's play, "The Cloister," translated by Mr. Osman Edwards, inaugurates Messrs. Constable's New Poetry Series. This venture deserves the attention of all lovers of modern literature. In addition to "The Cloister," from other volumes are announced—"Interflow," by Geoffrey Faber, a volume of lyrics by a new author; "Some Imagist Poets," an anthology of unpublished poems by D. H. Lawrence, F. S. Flint, Richard Adlington, and others; "Irradiations'," by John Gould Fletcher; and "Japanese Lyrics," collected from the works of Lafcadio Hearn.

* * * *

Messrs. Black, who have so long specialised in the production of artistic colour books, are now publishing several inexpensive series. In the new Quotation and Picture Series each volume, issued at eighteenpence, contains sixteen illustrations in colour, with appropriate passages from the prose and verse of well-known writers. "London," "The English Lakes," and "Scotland" are the first three volumes.

* * * *

"The Prussian Terror" is the title of a translation of a book by Alexandre Dumas which has not hitherto appeared in English. It was written by Dumas to awaken France to her danger from the Prussians some time before the war of 1870. Mr. R. S. Garnett is the translator. and the publishers are Messrs. Stanley Paul.

* * * *

A contribution to what is probably the most-neglected branch of ancient Irish literature, the hagiographical, is coming from Mr. David Nutt, in the sixteenth volume of the Irish Literary Society's publications, containing, the "Life of St. Declan of Ardmore and Life of St. Mochuda of Lismore," edited, with introduction, translation, and notes, by the Rev. P. Power, Trinity College, Cork.

* * * *

"The Salon and English Letters: Chapters on the Interrelation of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson," by Chauncey B. Tinker, Professor of English Literature in Yale University, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Professor Tinker traces the attempt made in England between 1760 and 1790 to emulate the literary world of Paris, and includes chapters on "Johnson and Art of Familiar Correspondence," "Fanny Art of Familiar Correspondence," "Fanny Burney and the Art of the Diarist," and Boswell and the Art of Intimate Biography."

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "The Courts of Love," by Farren Le Breton, author of "Fruits of Pleasure." A Russian prison, with all its grim horrors, closed round Mary Trefusis, a lovely young English girl. Overwhelming circumstances forced her to accept the protection of the prison governor, who soon passionately adored his beautiful war do. The contrast between her stirring life in Russia and the peaceful idyllic life she leads with her Guernesey friends is well presented.

* * * *

Colonel Lucius Hudson Holt, who occupies the Chair of English and History in the United States Military Academy, has brought out a political textbook called "An Introduction to the Study of Government" (Macmillan and Co., 8s. 6d. net). It has been the author's object to set forth the general principles of government, and to show how these general principles are modified in practice by particular States. A special feature of the book is the "illustrative citations" given at the end of each chapter, which consist of quotations from treaties, Acts of Parliament, and other political documents bearing upon the questions under discussion, and which help to give a sense of reality to their otherwise rather abstract character.

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "Three Summers," by Victor L. Whitechurch, author of "The Canon in Residence," etc. This is a book that will appeal to all who love a good plot and plenty of incident. It runs along fresh and sparkling and true to the end. The hero and heroine are clearly depicted in this charming romance, which teems with lovable characters. It is a novel which enhances the reputation of this popular author.

* * * *

Dr. C. W. Eliot, in his forthcoming book on "The Road to Peace" which Messrs. Constable have nearly ready, states his reasons for the American belief that England, France and Russia will hold out longest in the great World War, and the obligations of America to England and France. Other chapters deal with America's duty in the war, Japanese ambitions, "Some Grounds for American Sympathy with Modern Germany," the causes of war and the best way to prevent a recurrence of the present situation, etc. As appendices are printed the address of President Eliot at the special academic session called to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Prince Henry of Prussia on March 6, 1902, and the President's speech at the banquet given to Prince Henry by the City of Boston on the some date.

* * * *

The wish expressed by Mr. Thomas more than half a century ago, while editing "Notes and Queries," for the publication of the literary remains of Henry Tubbe, preserved in manuscript at the British Museum, has hitherto remained unfulfilled; but some amends is made in a volume entitled "Selected Writings of Henry Tubbe" which is coming immediately from the Oxford University Press, under the editorship of G. C. Moore, Smith, in the series of "Oxford Historical and Literary studies." The manuscripts in the British Museum, from which the selections have been made, consist of letters in English and in Latin and poems of various forms, with a number of "characters" and devotions. A biographical and critical introduction has been contributed by the editor. To the same series is also coming immediately the "Bibliography of Samuel Johnson," by the late W. P. Courtney, which has been revised and seen through the press by D. Nichol Smith.

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

UTILIZATION OF SOLAR ENERGY.

THE SHUMAN-BOYS PLANT IN EGYPT

What was probably the most complete account yet published of work performed on the utilisation of solar energy was presented by Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on April 28th. There is no doubt, says the "Electrical Review," that the direct utilisation of solar energy is feasible; the only question is whether such utilisation is economically practicable. About 5,000 H.P. per acre is transmitted by the sun to the earth's surface at noon on a clear day, and it is said that the solar energy received on 120 square miles of the Sahara is equivalent to the whole world's coal and oil consumption. Of this enormous power only about 4½ per cent. was utilised by the Shuman-Boys plant; but it must be remembered that the efficiency of storage of solar energy by plant life—from which the whole of our coalfields have been derived—is nothing like so great. Further, the thermal efficiency of the Egyptian boilers was only 40 per cent., and it is reasonable to suppose that this can be increased materially as experience is gained in sun-boiler construction. Ericsson, nearly forty years ago, claimed 72.5 per cent. thermal efficiency for his sun-boilers, and so reliable has time proved his data on the solar constant that it would be well worth while investigating the present possibilities of the boilers that he used.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

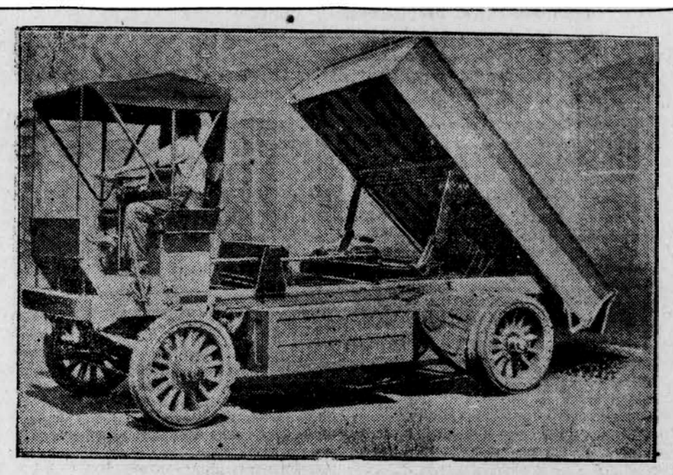
Apart from bad luck in the way of purely mechanical defects in the engines and pumps installed, the Shuman plant in Egypt was affected adversely by the low steam pressure employed. Two compromises have to be made. By adopting higher steam pressure the engine efficiency is increased, but so is the loss from boiler radiation. Again, with small concentration and low boiler temperature, single or double cover glasses are required to reduce losses but as concentration is increased, there comes a point at which the loss by reflection from a protected boiler equals the loss by radiation from a naked boiler, so that the cost and inconvenience of glass sheathing can then be avoided. Each sheet of glass involves a penetration absorption loss of about 15 per cent. On these grounds, said Prof. Boys, he was of opinion that greater concentration, and hence higher boiler temperature and pressure, should be employed in later absorbers of the Shuman type. From the Meadi plant nearly three fourths of the brake horsepower theoretically possible was actually obtained (relative efficiency referred to Carnot cycle, 73.2 per cent.). The special type of Shuman engine developed for use with sun-absorbers consumes only 22 lb. B.H.P.-hour of steam at atmospheric pressure, and, at 20-30 lb. per square inch, which seems to be the pressure range indicated by experience as most favourable, considerably better steam efficiency would be attainable. Pumps and condensers of such perfection are now available that there need be no appreciable wastage in using other vapours than steam, with water as the intermediate heating agent. The possibilities of two-fluid systems and of low-pressure turbines seem yet to have been very incompletely investigated.

CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION CHARGES.

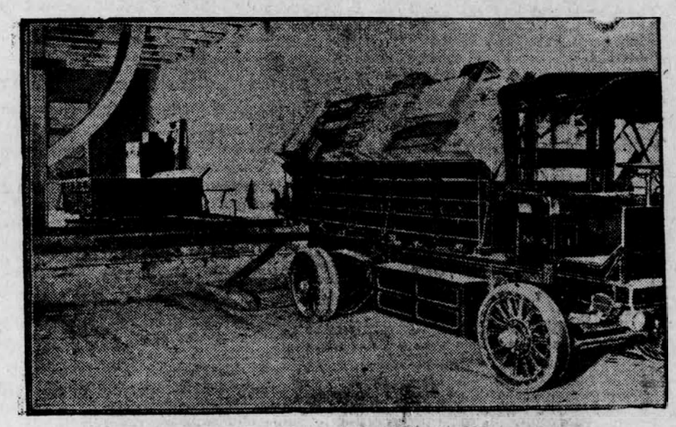
Though heat is obtained "for nothing" in sun plants, the capital cost and depreciation of the latter are considerable. As the result of his 1913 investigations and subsequent experience with Shuman engine, Mr. Ackermann concludes that the utilisation of solar energy is practically a solved problem "where there is plenty of sunshine and coal costs £3 10s. per ton." That statement takes full account of capital and depreciation charges, and it is assumed that silvered glass mirrors are used, since these are much more satisfactory in practice than metal reflectors. There is good reason to believe that considerably better results will be obtained in the next plant erected, and there seems nothing extravagant in the suggestion that solar heat will, in the near future, be equivalent to coal at £2 a ton. In many parts of the world coal is used regularly at this and higher prices, and it is a fortunate concidence that where coal is dear, sunshine is often plentiful. Primarily, sun-power plant is best adapted to irrigation work, the availability of sun-heat and the necessity for irrigation being interdependent, but there is no reason to doubt that, once waste places of the earth, remote from coalfields and transport facilities, have been reclaimed by irrigation, the power and lighting requirements of the district can be supplied by solar-electric generation. In stimulating further research in this promising field and in preventing waste of time and labour in fruitless or already explored directions, Mr. Ackermann's latest paper should prove very useful.

PETROL-ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE.

An automobile which is equipped with a 5 kw. petrol engine-driven generator, a series wound motor and a storage battery has recently been developed by the Galt Motor Co., states the "Electrician." A water-cooled two-cylinder, two-stroke engine directly connected to the generator furnishes the power. This engine embodies several novel features of design. The generator operates at 50 volts. The battery is divided into two groups, and is carried on each side of the chassis outside of the frame. The motor is directly connected to the rear axle through a double universal-jointed shaft and 4 to 1 reduction gear. The engine is only 12 inches in over-all length and weighs 250lbs. The total weight of the car is approximately 5,000lbs, but the Company is also expecting to build automobiles of 2,800lbs. and 3,000lbs. The battery is of sufficient rating to operate the car for 20 miles over ordinary roads without the assistance of the engine. The car is geared for speeds up to 40 miles per hour. Tests with the car have shown a fuel consumption of 58.5 ton-miles per gallon of fuel. The fuel consumption of the power plant alone is claimed to be 7/8 pint per kilowatt-hour.



Baker Electric Dust-van, showing Body Tipped.



Baker Electric Truck, with Detachable Body.

THE EDISON DUST-VAN.

At the moment a good deal of interest is being taken in the electrically-propelled dust van, and trials of such a vehicle have been carried out at Hounslow, Barnes, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, West Bromwich, Sheffield and Croydon, resulting in certain definite recommendations. For instance, Mr. G. Bruce Tomes, surveyor to the Barnes Urban District Council, has reported to his Council on the experimental use of two electrically-propelled dust vans, which have proved very satisfactory and resulted in a recommendation for the purchase of four such vans.

We gather says the "Electric Review" that the first van tried was supplied by Edison Accumulators, Ltd. The cost is stated to be £945 complete with chassis, battery and tipping body; the body a small motor driven battery, and tipping body; the body is tipping by a small motor driven from the main battery, and only takes from 10 to 15 seconds to tip. The speed of the van is about 10 miles an hour, and it has a radius from 40 to 45 miles. During the time it was at work, careful tests were made of the mileage, current consumed, &c., and the running cost per day, including interest and repayment on the loan, wages, current, tires, maintenance of battery and chassis, insurance, and oil waste and sundries, &c., worked out at 19s. 4d. per day. This includes an allowance for charging apparatus.

The second van was a Baker electric chassis supplied by the Wolseley Motor Co. The price of the chassis with battery is given as £660, and a body with hand-tipping gear would bring the cost up to £750. The speed is somewhat less, but the radius and running cost works out the same as in the former case.

ELECTRICAL POWER IN INDIA.

In a paper on "Electric Power in India" Mr. H. R. Speyer gives a few details of the most important power schemes in India. The largest is that of the Tata Hydro-electric Power Supply Company, whose power-house under construction at Khopoli Bombay Presidency, will supply 30,000 horse-power, and later 60,000 horse-power, to the Bombay cotton mills. The Cauvery power scheme in Mysore has how a station capacity of 16,750 horse-power, and transmits power 92 miles at 35,000 volts to the Kolar goldfields. A further 5,000 horse-power is about to be installed. The Calcutta electric supply undertaking has a capacity of 15,000 horse-power and the Bombay Tramways and Electric Supply Company has a station of 12,000 horse-power. The largest private generating station is that of the Tata Iron and Steel works, at Sakchi, Bengal. There are a number of electrically worked tramways in India, but at present no railway has adopted electric traction. Several schemes are, however, being considered by the Indian State-owned railways.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

PROFITABLE WORKING OF VARIOUS CANAL WORKS.

The Government of India review of irrigation in India in 1913-14 is now published. It shows twenty-five million acres irrigated and eighty-one crores worth of crops raised on the area thus made fertile. The undertaking also was profitable, a net return on the capital employed of over eight per cent. being earned, which is a shade better than in either of the two preceding years. Some of the works were much more profitable even than this, the Lower Chenab Canal, for example, earning forty-two per cent. and the Lower Jhelum Canal twenty-one per cent. This is balanced by smaller returns on other undertakings.

It is hoped to open the Upper Jhelum Canal this autumn. This work is of great importance as upon it depends the profitable working of two other large irrigation undertaking—namely the Upper Chenab Canal and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, neither of which can do much in the cold weather until the surplus water of the Jhelum River is brought to them by means of this Upper Jhelum Canal.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal which was opened in the year under report has since been doing better than expected, however, the area irrigated by it so far somewhat exceeding the cautious estimates made. Investigations are now proceedings for the utilization of the surplus water of the Sutlej River.

As regards the United provinces the report states that the experience of the year shows the urgent necessity for additional storage for Betwa Dhasan and Ken Canals in Bundelkhand for the fuller protection of the tracts commanded by them.

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METALS UNDER STRESS.

In a paper read before the Manchester Association of Engineers recently, much light was thrown on the behaviour of metals under stress. In the first place the author Mr. Lantsbery, scotched the old belief, repeated in all text books of a generation ago that under alternating or impact stresses the structure of metals slowly altered from the fibrous to the crystalline state. The fact is that all metals are aggregates of crystals and that when broken by alternating or impact stresses the crystalline character of the structure is made very apparent at the fracture. In case of a piece of metal broken by a gradually increasing load, no apparent change occurs until the yield point is reached; then there is a sudden extension which goes on increasing with practically no addition to the load till, after a certain degree of increased and accelerated extension, fracture takes place. Microscopic examination shows that until the yield point is passed there is no structural change in the metal, but beyond that point the change is marked. Ordinarily, the arrangement of crystals in a metal is somewhat haphazard, some being more favourably placed to resist stress than others. When the elastic limit is reached these more favourably placed crystals begin to slip, later slip takes place with all the crystals and this constitutes the yield point. The fracture takes place through the grains and not along their boundaries, unless the metal is defective in some way. Working at a low temperature, such as in cold-drawing and rolling, improves a metal (or alloy). This is shown by the following table of results with an alloy of 89 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. aluminium and 1 per cent. manganese:—

	Cast.	Rolled.	Cold-drawn.
Yield point, tons per sq. in.	16.0	23.0	42.0
Ultimate strength per sq. in.	32.5	42.8	50.2
Elongation p.c. in 2 ins.	25.0	22.5	10.0
Elastic limit, tons per sq. in.	—	8.1	12.3
Elastic modulus, pounds	—	13.6x106	13.5x106

STRENGTH AND DECREASE OF DUCTILITY.

It will be seen from the above that the effect of cold working is to increase mechanical strength and decrease ductility. Some curious results follow in experiments falling short of the actual breaking of the specimen. For instance, if the stress be removed at a value slightly above the yield point, the metal recovers the elastic portion of the strain; if the stress be immediately re-applied it is found that the metal shows no true yield point; if the stress be re-applied after allowing a period of rest a well-defined yield point is re-established, but the value of it is enhanced to a point somewhat higher than the highest stress to which the metal had previously been subjected. In this way the yield point can be raised artificially till it nearly approaches the point of ultimate strength. The effect is in fact analogous to that produced by cold working. One explanation of the phenomenon is that the process results in breaking down the metallic crystals of a smaller size, and it is known that a fine crystalline structure is indicative of greater strength in metals. Cold working affected practically the whole of the physical properties of a metal, the greatest effect being on the elastic limit. As an instance, the wire-drawing of copper increases its elastic limit 14 times. The following table shows the effect of wire drawing iron; it is expressed in percentages of the value obtained for the perfectly annealed material:—

Solubility in sulphuric acid	503
Magnetic hysteresis	222
Elastic limit	215
Tensile strength	159
Brinell hardness	92
Modulus of elasticity	0
Electrical resistance	2
Specific gravity	.1
Magnetic permeability	.65
Elongation	.73
Reduction of area	.83

Thus, the only mechanical property not affected is the modulus of elasticity; but it must be noted tha all the effects can be removed completely by annealing. One theory not fully established but considered reasonable is that mechanical disturbances on the surfaces of slip result in the formation of a certain amount of amorphous material to which the change in the properties of the metal is due. The process of annealing brings about a reduction in the surface tension and allows the amorphous material again to take up its crystalline orientation.

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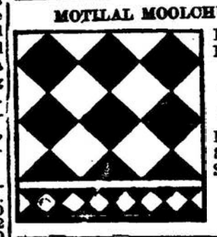

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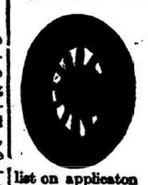

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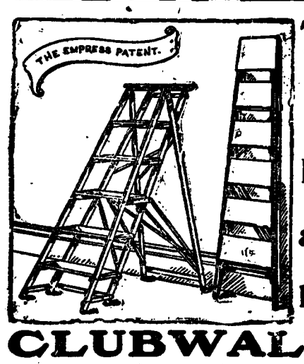

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THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

OBJECT OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

ASSASSINATION OF REBEL PREMIER.

The sudden revolutionary outbreak in Lisbon in the middle of last month was directed mainly against the military dictatorship of General Pimenta Castro. The Revolutionary Committee issued a proclamation in Lisbon, stating that they did not desire violence or reprisals but only wished to restore the Republic to the Republicans by means of a national government.

Reuters correspondent at Madrid wired as follows on May 15:—

According to further official despatches from Lisbon, the insurrectionary movement is led by a naval squadron moored in the Tagus, which has bombarded the city, doing considerable damage, while numbers of people appear to have been killed and wounded.

According to private advices, the commander of the cruiser Vasco de Gama has been murdered and the army garrisoning Lisbon still remains loyal to President Arriaga.

In view of the situation, the Spanish Premier and Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs met at noon in the Royal Palace and exchanged views. King Alfonso's Government has since made known its determination to refrain from intervention in any form, but to confine itself to the protection if necessary of the lives and interests of Spanish subjects residing in Portugal.

NAVAL REVOLT.

An earlier message from Madrid stated:—

The Premier confirmed this morning the rumours that have been spread concerning serious disorders in Portugal.

The following information has been communicated to the Cabinet by the Governor of Badajoz:—

"The outbreak began on board the cruiser Adamastor, which bombarded Lisbon at 3.30. Two hundred civilians attacked the Alcantara barracks, into which they penetrated amid shouts of "Long live the Republic!" Many were killed and wounded.

"The Republican Guard remains loyal and occupies the chief streets, squares and strategic points, dispersing the crowds.

"Several bombs have been thrown.

"The Vasco da Gama has left Lisbon on a secret Government mission.

"All railway and telegraphic communications around the capital have been interrupted.

"Troops have been sent to Lisbon from the garrison of Elba, which remains loyal.

"At Santarem the 24th Infantry Regiment was fired upon by an artillery regiment.

"A cork factory at Porto Allegre was burned by civilians.

"Several people have been wounded in an outbreak at Oporto."

It is reported that the crews of the warships stationed at Lisbon have revolted and massacred their officers. The movement is directed against the dictatorship of General Pimenta Castro and supports a Democratic Government led by Senhor Affonso Costa.

Telegraphic and telephonic communications with Portugal are interrupted and the railway service to Spain has stopped.—

The following proclamation was issued by the Portuguese Revolutionary Committee on May 15:—

We are going to restore the Republic to the Republicans. We want a national and consequently a Republican Government. We fly no party flag, because we wish all Republicans to be united for the dignity of the fatherland and the salvation of the Republic.

We do not counsel violence or reprisals. Our energy will not exclude generosity for the conquered. It is the duty of the only national Government to put into execution measures of patriotic defence. All can trust in its honour and patriotism.

THE NEW CABINET.

The revolutionary movement is said to be exclusively Republican, and its object is to defend and consolidate the Republic by the formation of a new Ministry.

The newspapers announced that the revolutionary committee, meeting on board the Vasco da Gama, had selected a national Government, of which Senhor Chagas is Premier.

The Minister of Finance conferred with the Chief of Police and the commander of the Republican Guard as to the measures to be taken to restore order in Lisbon.

Motor-cars filled with soldiers patrolled the streets, confiscating arms from civilians.

The warships which participated in the insurrectionary movement are the Admiral Reiss, Adamastor, Vasco da Gama and Ducro.

A telegram from Vigo dated Saturday midnight confirms the report of a fight at Santarem between artillery and infantry regiments. The former, among whom was Senhor Affonso Costa, gained the advantage.

After this engagement Senhor Costa motored towards the north of Portugal, where it is asserted all is still calm.

ANARCHY IN LISBON.

A telegram from Madrid dated May 16 runs:—

Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon. Many people have been killed and wounded, buildings have been burned, and royalists' houses have been sacked.

Senor Dato has declared that the Spanish Government will send more warships to Portuguese ports. Great Britain will also send a cruiser.

ASSASSINATION OF REBEL PREMIER.

PARIS, Monday, May 17.

According to telegrams received in Paris on the night of May 16 the Portuguese revolution has ended in the defeat of the rebels. Senhor Joas Chagas, the rebel Premier, was assassinated by a former Royalist senator, who shot him in the station at Entroncamento when he was on his way to Lisbon.

News received from Lisbon, says the "Journal," reported the cessation of all demonstrations, and that the populace was calm. Other messages, however, state that fresh trouble broke out last night.

Senhor Chagas played an important role in the Portuguese politics of the past few years. In 1911 he formed the first constitutional Republican Cabinet, in which he was also Minister of Foreign Affairs. He held this post for eleven months, resigning to become Portuguese Minister in Paris.

He gave up this latter position voluntarily last February, saying that he refused to represent a dictatorship in France.

Two Spanish warships and a destroyer have arrived off Lisbon.

BEFORE THE STORM.

MADRID, Monday May 17.

The ex-Premier, Senhor Castro, has been arrested and interned in the warship Vasco da Gama. He states that he received confidental information of the preparations for the revolutionary movement, but he thought it was a false alarm.

As far as at present known the casualties amount to about 200 killed and 500 wounded. Most of them are members of the Republican Guard.

Admiral Xavier Brito has been imprisoned on a charge of having ordered the submarine Espadarte to sink the vessels which were shelling the capital.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

WAR AND ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the Council of the London Municipal Society was held at the offices, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., presiding.

The annual report of the Council, which was adopted, stated that the resignation of Colonel H. M. Jessel, M.P., from the chairmanship of the society had been accepted with great regret. Colonel Jessel's retirement was owing to his military duties.

Mr. Harris said, while the nation was fighting for its life, everyone's attention must be concentrated upon the supreme object of securing victory. He took it for granted, therefore, that the Government would postpone the municipal elections, which were fixed by statute for November and March next. It could not be in the public interest to hold them while many of our most patriotic citizens were serving their country abroad, or until the nation had settled down after the war, and could give its attention to domestic affairs.

The war had made it of vital importance to restrict municipal expenditure to the utmost extent consistent with public health and necessity, and he believed that the London local authorities were doing their best to secure that object. The society had work to do even in war time, and it must be ready to resume its full activities when peace was restored. In a reference to the strike of tramway workers, Mr. Harris emphasised the fact that the man by their action were causing great inconvenience and delay to those employed at the Arsenal and to workers of war munitions in every part of London. He hoped sincerely the tramway men would see fit to return at once to their work.

It was decided that the annual meeting of the society should be postponed, owing to the absence of many of its officers and members upon active service.

The following were elected to fill vacancies in the list of officers of the society: Trustee, Colonel H. M. Jessel, M.P., vice-president, Viscount Peel, L.C.C.; chairman of the Council, Mr. H. P. Harris, M.P.; honorary treasurer, Mr. R. A. Robinson; honorary secretaries, the Hon. Henry Lygon, L.C.C., and Viscount Hill, L.C.C.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

COOKING THEIR OWN FOOD.

The White Paper on the treatment of British prisoners and interned civilians in Germany, which was issued on May 10, contains the following references to the condition of 200 Indian prisoners at Zossen:—

The Indians occupy a separate compound, which we did not inspect owing to the presence in it of some cases of typhus fever. We looked in, however, and saw a number of the men playing football. Among them was only one—a Gurkha sergeant—who speaks English and who acts as interpreter. The men generally seemed cheerful. Special attention is paid to their food, and live animals, principally sheep, are furnished to them so that they can be killed and their meat prepared in accordance with their several religious rites. All the food for the Indians is prepared by themselves.

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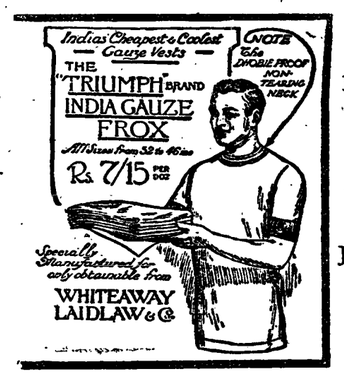
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Sizes: 39 42 ins.
Rs. 13-12 14-12 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48ins.
Rs. 15-12 16-12 17-12 per doz.

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Sizes: 32 34 36 ins.
Rs. 13-8 14-8 15-8 per doz.
Sizes: 39 42 ins.
Rs. 17-8 18-8 per dozen.
Sizes: 44 46 48 ins.
Rs. 20-8 21-8 22-8 per doz.

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INDIA GAUZE FROX. Quality 223. India Gauze Frox.

These are made to slip over the head in the same way as gymnasium vests.

Sizes: 32 34 36 inches.
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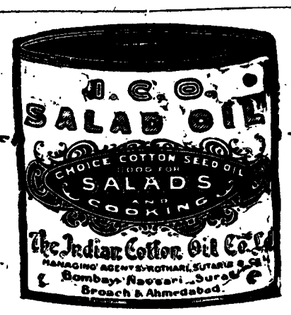

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ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

REPUDIATION OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome wired on the night of Thursday, May 20, as follows:—

"The Chamber by 407 votes to 74 adopted the Bill conferring extraordinary powers on the Government in the event of war.

The vote was received with prolonged cheers. There was one abstention."

In an earlier message the same correspondent wired:—

The Chamber met this afternoon. Every available seat on the floor of the House and in the galleries was occupied and many spectators stood in the gangways.

There were in all 480 deputies present.

Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, was greeted with applause by the deputies and spectators when he appeared in one of the galleries. He bowed in acknowledgment.

A notable absentee was Signor Giolitti.

There was a remarkable scene when Signor Salandra formally introduced a Bill conferring upon the Government extraordinary powers in the event of an outbreak of war. Baron Sonnino then formally laid the Green Book on the table amid renewed demonstrations.

In his speech Signor Salandra said: "During the last thirty years Italy has maintained a system of alliances and friendships having specially for their object the better assuring of the European equilibrium, and with it peace.

"With this noble object Italy tolerated not only weakened defences on her frontiers and subordinated to her peaceful views her most sacred national aspirations, but she was also forced to look with secret sorrow on the methodical attempts to suppress Italian characteristics which nature and history had ineffaceably imprinted on a smiling land.

"The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Empire addressed in July 1914 to Serbia annulled at one blow the effects of prolonged efforts by violating the pact which bound us to that State. It violated this pact by omitting to enter into a previous agreement with us or by simply advising us as to the course it was taking, and it violated it by its intention to upset to our detriment the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence in the Balkan peninsula.

ENDEAVOURS AT COMPROMISE.

"But, leaving details aside, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was violated because in plunging the whole world into a most terrible war directly against our interests and feelings the equilibrium was destroyed which the alliance was destined to maintain. There then arose the problem of the national integrity of Italy. Nevertheless during long months the Government patiently endeavoured to seek a compromise to restore to the alliance the reason of being which it had lost. These negotiations, however, were bounded by considerations of time and dignity beyond which the honour and interests of our country would have been compromised.

"For these supreme reasons the Royal Government found itself forced to notify the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government on May 4 of its withdrawal from all agreements and to denounce the Treaty of Alliance and to declare its liberty of action.

"In these circumstances having considered the gravity of the international situation, the Government feels that it ought to be politically prepared for everything in this supreme trial, and by this Bill I ask you for the extraordinary powers which are necessary for it. Without boasting of pride, but with a solemn understanding of the responsibility which we incur at this moment, we are conscious of having provided for what was demanded by the most noble aspirations and the most vital interests of the country and now in the name of the country and in devotion to her we address our fervent and impassioned appeal to Parliament, and beyond it to the country that all dissensions be reconciled and that oblivion descend upon them from all sides."

The Bill submitted by the Government to Parliament asks for full powers and the authorisation, in the event of war, to take steps which shall be regarded as laws if necessary for the defence of the State. It also asks for the sanctioning of budgetary expenditure to December 31.

WHAT IT COSTS TO STOP A TRAIN.

A recent memorandum filed by President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is summarised in the "Railway News." It asserts that it costs from 1.35dols. to 1.85dols. to stop a passenger train at a station on the Ohio roads, or at an average of about 1.60dols. a stop. In other words, with a train making seventeen stops there would be a cost to the railroad of 27.50dols. for starting and stopping alone. Among the items entering into the cost of stopping a train the most important is coal. In starting after a stop there is a great expenditure of steam in getting under headway, and there is more wear and tear on the equipment. Some railroadmen say that President Willard's figures are too low, and that, taking the train with seventeen stops, it would require at least thirty through passengers to pay for the cost and starting and stopping the train.

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(SUAVITER)

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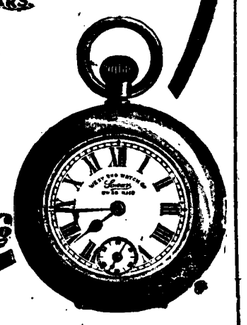
Nickel Silver. Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.



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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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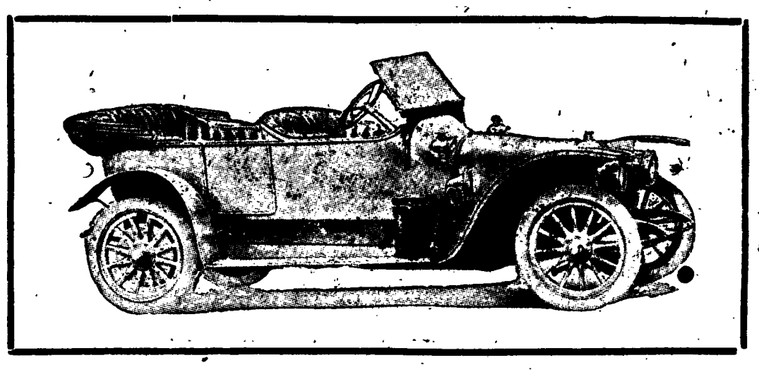

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